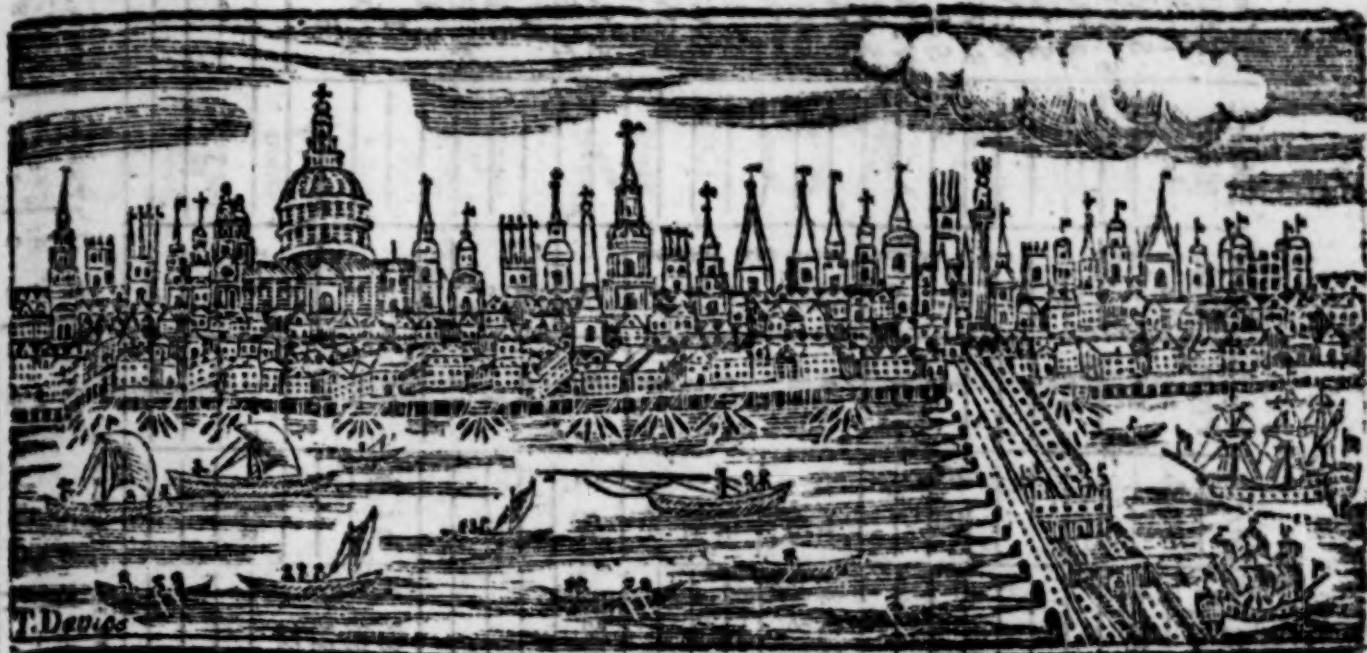


THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1774.

HARLEQUIN, No. XII.	-	Page 211
A Visit to Ranelagh	-	ibid.
Strictures on some of the Company there	-	212
The British Theatre—Memoirs of the Edinburgh Theatre, during the Winter Season 1773-4	-	213
Character of Mr. Digges as an Actor and Manager	-	214
An Essay on Woman	-	215
Character of Miss Corkscrew	-	ibid.
Experiment of the jealous Dentist	-	ibid.
Bon Mot of the celebrated Dr. Brown	-	216
DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY, continued	-	217
Historical Account and genealogical Descent of the Cromwell Family	-	225
Causes of Depopulation	-	227
Observations and Remedies for the Distresses of the lower classes among the People	-	228
Remarkable Anecdote of Humanity and true Heroism	-	230
Anecdote of a remarkable Conversion of a whole Island to the Protestant Faith in one Day	-	231
Letter to a Member of Parliament	-	232
Observations of Mr. Moore's high Wheels for Carriages	-	233
On rolling the Turnpike Roads	-	234
Benefit of the broad Wheels	-	235
Mr. Howard's State of the Gaols	-	236

Mathematical Correspondence	-	237
Short Description of Liverpool	-	238
AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	-	239
Andrews's History of the Revolutions of Denmark	-	ibid.
The Poetical Works of the late William Dunkin, D. D.	-	240
Temple's Essay on the Clergy	-	ibid.
A Father's Legacy to his Daughters	-	241
Battely's Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver	-	ibid.
Dalrymple's Remarks on the History of Scotland	-	ibid.
Farringdon-Hill, a Poem	-	244
The Patron, a Satire, &c. &c.	-	ibid.
List of new Publications this Month	-	245
POETICAL ESSAYS	-	246
Imitation des Metamorphoses d'Ovide	-	ibid.
May, addressed to Mr. Thompson of Kew—Lough-Erne to Kitty	-	ibid.
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	-	247
Resolutions of the House of Commons relative to the Gold Coin, &c.	-	248
State of the Gold Coin in Yorkshire	-	249
Discovery of the Tomb of King Edward the First	-	250
Death, &c. of the French King	-	ibid.
Act for the better Regulation of Drovers in the Streets of London, &c.	-	251

With the following Embellishments,

1. A HEAD of OLIVER CROMWELL, curiously engraved.
2. A whole-sheet PEDIGREE of the CROMWELL FAMILY.
- And 3. Number XXXI. of NEW MUSIC.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row,
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR MAY, 1774.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.
HAREEQUIN IN RANELAGH, No. XII.

*Who would be righteous in these tasty times,
Since fashion sanctifies the worst of crimes?
Not to be wicked would be unpolite;
Who sins in taste must certainly sin right.*

Woty's Poems.



FASHION, dear bewitching FASHION, is my nocturnal pursuit! I paid my half-crown, and walked into Ranelagh. I was ashamed of leaping in at the window, and bilking Sir Thomas Robinson, that may-pole and garland of May delights. Upon my word, I thought no circular motions could affect my whirligig head; but before I had been there half an hour, I had the vertigo strong. I know of nothing, says Sidney, but a *mill-horse*, that is still bound to go in one circle, unless it be the asses that turn round the mill in Ranelagh. Stop, stop, Mr. Reader! — I have it — this accounts for the giddiness of the town at this season; for I have made it an observation for some years, that Ranelagh season has the same effect on the brains of the polite, as the moon bath upon the tides; and as all our amusements commence with the moonlight, she, and Mrs. Cornelys, and Sir Thomas Robinson, and Mr. David Garrick, and Mrs. Yates, may, with a great deal of propriety, be called the *Queens of Night*, as humourously depicted by the facetious Sam. Butler in these excellent lines:

*The Queen of Night, whose vast command
Rules all the sea, and half the land,*

And, over moist and crazy brains,
In high spring-tides at midnight reigns.

I smiled to see the circular labour of the company; and I am perfectly convinced, that if the walking in this round-about manner was to be imposed upon us as a punishment, that there is not a votary of Ranelagh but what would detest the punishment beyond any other. However, my business was to smoke characters, being long ago dubbed *Smoker general* of the age. I placed myself on one of the hot, blazing red-cloth benches, with my back to the fire, and the reek of a hundred tea-kettles; but he that will not suffer martyrdom for fashion, can never be a *genus*, so I went thro' the ordeal with spirit and a smiling countenance. I sat between a cuckold and his wanton duck, who are the insulting pest of every public place. The nasty fellow, who is not ashamed of being her husband, though spit at by all the world, attends her meretricious manœuvres wherever she pleases to lead him; and while the incorrigible, droning, stupid, vacant monster, dandles on her left hand with his sword on, the lordly paramour supports her velvet wrist on the right. Is there, ye gods! no thunder left above to strike such wretches down, who thus in the glare of a thousand variegated lamps parade blushless, and

and mock the prying eye of censure, shame, and decency. However, my railing will not signify a tooth-pick; for he has gotten nine hundred a year by the nasty prostitutions of his filthy wife; and she, with all the bronze of fallow beauty, frowns at those, who dare with the squint of contempt turn upon her. I never look upon this Turnham-green dove, but she immediately impresses me with an hobby-horrical idea. She appears in my eye like a sleek high-brood mare, that some washy lordling means to breed from; and, whenever she treads the mat, she looks as squat and snug about the head as a high-mettled mare, that the groom hath just led from the stable to the covering-yard to take the horse. There is a peculiar *toujours pret* about this lady that is pleasing, although it is reprehensible. I said every thing that was degrading and contemptible to the monster of a husband; but the fellow is deaf to every severity: he is a magazine of dulness and disgrace, and bomb-proof against shame and satire, but without any combustible matter.

The people of the true *ton*, who visit this *dove court* of delight, come in about eleven, stare about them for half an hour, laugh at the other fools who are drenching and scalding themselves with coffee and tea, abuse every body, despise all they have seen, and then they trail home again to sup. The citizens, on the other hand, who are the apes of the nobleman's fashions, without either the grace or the vivacity of the animal, run like children after the sound of a puppet-show drum, at the name of the duke of Gloucester, or Lady Almeria Carpenter, or any other woman of quality that is either celebrated for wit or beauty, or any other nobleman, tho' he be as dull as the rest of the . . . family. The sight of great folks is what they come to see, and how they are dressed, and how they walk, and how they talk! and to be sure, for volubility of tongue, nothing can exceed the red mouth-clappers of the . . . family. They are as bad as the larum of a Dutch clock, without being a hundredth part so informing. Some poor men I have seen in this place, whose wives were their sovereigns, compelled by the dint of conjugal despotism to

put on *swords* to attend them to Ranelagh; and when you consider that tide, that stream of fashion, which is violently revolving round, a man who is not skilled in the conduct of a sword finds it a difficult matter to adjust the spit to the humour of these behind and before him. If you take notice of a crowded night, you will find a number of these unlucky *sword-bearers*, who, with every awkward attention, cannot keep the nimble dancing instrument from getting between their legs, to their no small mortification, and the diversion of others. Besides, the mode of the belts, as worn at present, is a cruel imposition upon all those husbands, whose virago wives oblige them to hang swords thereto; for they dance about at so immoderate a rate, that it requires the greatest oeconomy to keep them quiet, as if they were solely invented for coxcombs of the horse and foot guards. I have been many times in pain for these unfortunate cavaliers, who depended more on the strength of the blade, than any address of their own, to guide them through this circular labyrinth of cruel folks, who rather take the advantage of a man's distress, than assist him in the conduct of his sword. Some turn the hilt behind, and the point forward, which is for ever entangled with the train of some lady's trailing sack, who, with a pettish frown, turns short round upon the embarrassed man, and *wonders, with a vacant stare, how men can be so awkward!* Some, for fear of double misfortunes to their toes, as well as their toasting-irons, hold their swords strait, and turn their toes in, just like a Dutchman steering his fly-boat; but even this precaution will not do: for the direct point behind is either sticking the gentlemen's shins, or poking into the furbelows of the ladies petticoats. I have seen a poor shop-keeper, whose fashionable wife had made a gentleman of him for the night, by taking the spit from the fire, and hanging it by his side, at last thrown into a state of despair, and in wrath he has left his sword to its own conduct, being tired out with a fruitless attention to it. What was the consequence of this resolve? The hilt in a moment was carried away by some swaggering blade for the purpose,

pose, and, by the belt being uncommonly strong, the man was dragged from his lady's side, at the mercy of the hero who had him in tow, till, to save him from irreparable confusion, the belt breaks, and the weapon falls pendent from his recreant thigh. But here, poor man, his maladies do not end. What a reception does he meet with from his wife! who, by the time he joins her, is as red as the crimson garment on her back, and as hot as the circular fire she walks round. Now do these plebeian pigeons walk about the room as separate as parallel lines. Mrs. Inkle refuses her arm, and, with the severest looks, gives her spouse the distressing signal to go.

He follows — and with wand'ring steps and slow,

Through zigg-zagg windings bends his woe-ful way.

Some fretful tears *she* dropt — but wip'd them soon:

The town was all before them where to drive,
A hack their carriage, and a sot their guide.

The sword is not the only perplexing instrument of a man's ambulating furniture. I have seen a country boor as much puzzled with a *cha-peau-bras*: not knowing which arm he was to put it under, sometimes he had it in his hand, sometimes in his mouth, and often betrayed a great inclination to put it on his head, concluding, it was a damned troublesome, useless thing, and a man might be as well without it; which another gentleman convinced me was his idea too; for he went to court without one, and appeared to all the company as if he was looking for his hat.

A *bag* at Ranelagh, or any where else, is often a very troublesome appendage to a man's head, especially when it is affixed on account of the hair's shortness; and at present such unmerciful ones are worn, that a little man's shoulders are perfectly covered with black fatten; but the stiffness it gives to a person who is unused to wear it is immediately seen: for you will observe him jerking his head, first one way, then another: next feeling if it is on, for the shortness of the hair keeps the mind in perpetual alarm; and if it falls off, which is not an uncommon case, the confusion is compleated, and the unbagged gentleman is under the disagreeable necessity of pocketing his foppery, and making his retreat.

The *glass* is another implement of most contemptuous introduction: it is unpardonable even in a man who uses it indecently from necessity; by indecently I mean, when he runs his nose in a lady's face to see her beauties with his glass; and though every fellow deserves to be knocked down for such indecencies, yet they practice it uncudgelled, from the purblind duke to the tawdry 'prentice. I had the honour to be in the suit of a very handsome woman, who repeatedly received these affronts. Therefore, from this time forward, remember, ye frequenters of Ranelagh, that I shall break every coxcomb's glass that is pointed and directed in an offensive manner against the eye, the cheek, or lip of hallowed virtue.

N.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

MEMOIRS of the EDINBURGH THEATRE, during the Winter Season 1773-4.

UNDER our article of The British Theatre we may, with the greatest propriety, introduce some account of the drama in Scotland, which is undoubtedly a part of Great Britain, though distinguished in many particulars. Since Mr. Ross obtained his majesty's patent for a theatre royal at Edinburgh, the stage there may claim a very respectable place in dramatic annals, and even before that time it

had made a considerable figure. Upon that stage have appeared Mess. Lee, Love, Digges, Dexter, Sheridan, Foote, Yates, Sowdon, Wilkinson, Shuter, Woodward, and other actors of acknowledged merit; and amongst the actresses, who have played there, we shall only mention the names of Ward, Hopkins, Bellamy, Yates, Hartley. The Edinburgh theatre has its chance of the occasional malcontents

tents of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden taking a winter there; and during the races, which are in the month of July, as there is then a recess from business in the London theatres, the most capital performers of the metropolis may find it worth their while to make a short campaign in the north.

Mr. Ross let the Edinburgh theatre to Mr. Foote for three years, the first of which Mr. Foote occupied it himself, with the aid of Mr. Woodward, and had a very handsome share of profit. A particular register of the performances of that season was published in the Whitehall Evening Post, under the title of *Momus in Edinburgh*. For the other two years, Mr. Digges had it by a sub-lease from Mr. Foote, and both of these proved abundantly successful, in so much that it is said he last year cleared 800l. Upon the expiration of Mr. Foote's lease, Mr. Digges took a new lease from Mr. Ross for seven years, commencing with the winter 1773-4. The rent, it is said, is three hundred guineas a year, which is no small tax upon the drama of such a place as Edinburgh, where there are not two full audiences, and consequently the money must come almost constantly out of the same pockets.

Mr. Digges has been always a great favourite at Edinburgh. His figure is noble; and in tragedy, and grave and interesting comedy, he is certainly a most capital actor. Since he became a manager, he has devoted himself to his profession with an assiduity and perseverance, amazing in a man of a most convivial disposition, and whose company is courted as the most agreeable regale; but he has attached himself with such fervor to the dramatic Muse, that he can rarely be prevailed with to join a social party. The king of Prussia, during the intenseness of his wars, called himself a *military monk*: Mr. Digges is a theatrical one.

Having had the theatre very elegantly ornamented, he opened last winter with an occasional prologue, written by Mr. Woods, an ingenious young gentleman belonging to his company, and who is rising fast in his profession, both in the tragic and comic walk. His company was such,

as it is believed no theatre out of London had so good. He had Mr. and Mrs. Inchbald; Mrs. Weston, (formerly Miss Adcock) a fine lively little creature; Mrs. Web, an actress of general merit; Mr. Death for fine gentlemen; Mr. Wilson for low comic parts, and a number of other performers of different degrees of merit in different ways.

The shock which credit suffered in Scotland, by the late numerous bankruptcies, was attended with visible effects upon all the departments of life. A kind of compelled frugality took place in every family: even the very necessaries of life were more sparingly purchased; the consumption of coals and butcher-meat was far short of the usual quantities. Every body complained. The people of Scotland are remarkably litigious; but the lawyers in the court of session murmured on account of a famine of fees. No wonder then that the theatre shared the general scarcity: Mr. Digges played for many weeks with loss. Novelty has a wonderful effect: a Mrs. Hunt from London, who had never appeared on any stage, enlisted under Mr. Digges's banners by the name of Mrs. Hunter; she received high applause in the *Jealous Wife*, and displayed such talents in several characters, as to draw pretty full houses. Next, arrived from Dublin Mr. Foote, who played a few weeks, and kept things much alive. About the same time, and from the same place, arrived Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, who performed three nights in a tragedy called *Eldred*, written by Mr. Jackson upon an interesting story of private distress, the hint of which was taken from the beautiful story of Naboth's Vineyard. A tyrant wants to compel a poor man to sell the inheritance of his fathers. Mr. Jackson's merit from this play will, it is hoped, have its reward in Drury-lane.

Notwithstanding all these incidental revivals, it is feared that, upon the whole, Mr. Digges has been no gainer, though he exhibited an extensive variety of good pieces, and got up many of the new plays of the season with astonishing quickness. The theatre closed for the season, on Saturday the 9th of April, with the favourite comedy of *She sloop to conquer*.

quer. It was remarkable, that the night before, so that there was a mingled sensation of pleasantry and regret.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON WOMAN.

— — — — — For 'tis confess,
The man, who flatters highest, pleases best.

DRYDEN.

THE same system prevailed in Rome in the days of Ovid, as at this time. The ladies were always dupes to flattery more or less; and whenever that oily, deceitful insinuation begins to gain upon the mind, the lady sooner or later is won. It is not even confined to youth or to beauty: the oldest and the plainest are very often the dupes of this vice. A pretty woman believes every pretty thing that is said to her is a fact; for she has never been used to any other language: therefore, there is not even the same danger attending her, as to one who does not possess these charms in the smallest degree. But I have seen an ugly old thing suck in the strains of flattery as greedily as a girl, when, with a moment's reflection, she might have discerned the man was making love to her pocket only.

Miss Corkscrew is as crooked as the implement she is named after; ugly as a baboon, with the complexion of a toad-stool, and black in the mouth as a parrot; but with these imperfections of nature she has good sense to overbalance the account: and would you believe, that this sensible woman is so blind to her own imperfections, that she hath suffered an Irishman to wriggle himself into her good graces, a fustly widower too with children! What can be said for the folly of human nature! and yet, upon most serious reflection, how happy it is, when we consider the universal attention of the Deity, who upon no occasion whatsoever ever suffers human nature to be out of countenance with itself. In general, you will find the ugliest fellows the vainest, and the most deformed women the most in love with themselves; and if ever, in an easy humourous way, they take it into their heads to

find fault with themselves, it is done in so gentle a manner, that it never offends. It is like an author abusing himself, which is chastising one's back with a rod of feathers. It is an agreeable penance, and I have known a certain manager or two of our theatres do it once or twice a week. It is calling out whore first; but I hardly ever remember to have known, that it prevented in the least the gall of others. The gauze was always seen through, and never had the intended effect: it is like children, who when angered threaten to kill themselves to raise their parents pity; or a man, to work on the feelings of a sweet wanton wife, menaces he will destroy himself. I believe there never was an instance of such menacing monsters hurting their dear persons. A certain *caliban dentist* took a more effectual method with his lady, of whose inconstancy he had some strong suspicions; but, to be perfectly convinced in his jealousy, he tried the following expedient. Jealousy, of all the passions of the human mind, is the most singular and tormenting; and, though we are desirous to find out every thing which gives us pain, yet at the same time we never wish to be convinced of what we sedulously dive into. However, our cuckold tried the following method. His lady being ill, he gave her some physic for her complaint. After she had taken it, he addressed her thus: "My dear wife, you know with what affection I always loved you, and that your soul was my regard as well as the welfare of your body. What I gave you for a medicine is rank subtle poison; and, as I would not wish you should launch into eternity with all your sins green and fresh upon your head, I will now give you an opportunity of

con-

confessing your misdemeanours to me, that you may take my forgiveness with you, which will alleviate your crimes and conscience in the hour of death." The preparative, and the sudden change of fate, so worked upon the sinning Eve, and threw her so immediately off her guard, that she thought of nothing but repentance, contrition, confession, and a future state. "Now, my dear departing wife, (added the husband) how many times have you cuckolded me?" Faultering and quivering, she answers, "*once*." "But *once*? (resumes the spouse.) Consider, sweet lady, the heinous crime of a lie!" "Indeed, *but twice*!" "But *twice*! reflect, and recollect — your time is short on earth!" "Well then, positively, dear Sir, *but thrice*!"

Now all the good he gets of this *good* wife,
She wears the breeches, he the horns for life.

But, to digress no farther, though there is a great relief in digression both to the reader and the writer, there is an adage of long standing, and yet a very true one, for in general I do not find things to be the worse for being old, I mean literary and proverbial things; as, for example, hath time impaired the truth of this observation — "Lay on flattery thick, and some will stick."

Most men have agreed on this in regard to women, though I believe it as often holds for men. Lord Chesterfield, that sublimated son of Mercury, says, that all women may be

conquered by *love* or *vanity*: these, says his lordship, are their darling passions. Here vanity stands for flattery: it is cousin-german to it; and I will allow the justness of the remark to the ladies, but then it must come from the man beloved. An indifferent man, with the tongue of Ovid, and the appearance of Sampson, will not succeed, though he is ever so well versed in the use of these weapons, with women in general; and as for the man that their heart approves, he has no occasion to use either one or the other: every thing falls before him. Mr. Pope tells us, that the love of pleasure, and the love of sway, are the ruling passions of a lady's mind. I cannot help agreeing with the bard of Twickenham; though I cannot tell by what means he could have half the feminine knowledge of the Earl of Chesterfield, who, though a gallant man was not a gallant one. I do not mean to reflect on his lordship's memory; but, when I read the severities brought against the amiable sex in his posthumous letters, I am naturally inclined to a vindication: not that I think they want vindicating, for their cause would certainly be in danger in such very weak hands; but I am desirous of assigning a reason for this waspish petulance against the belles, as it comes very awkwardly from the Earl of Chesterfield. I won't go further, at present; but believe me, his lordship was *crossed* in *love*. N.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A B O N M O T.

THE late celebrated Dr. Brown courted a lady for many years, though unsuccessful; during which time it had been his custom to drink the lady's health before that of any other. But, being observed one even-

ing to omit it, a gentleman, reminding him of it, said, "Come, Doctor, drink the lady, your toast." The Doctor replied, "I have toasted her for many years, and I can't make her *Brown*: so I'll toast her no longer."

DEBATES

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from the Magazine for MARCH.)

MARCH 19.

THE Lord Mayor desired, that part of an act passed in King William's reign, concerning the duty and office of an assayer, might be read. It was read accordingly. He then moved, that such parts of the minutes of the committee sitting on the assay, as concerned the business of yesterday, be laid before the House; adding, that the reason of his making this motion was a very remarkable transaction which passed in that committee. The assay-master of Chester being questioned concerning his practising the business of his office, acknowledged that he had, when ill or absent from home, trusted the affixing the assay marks to his deputy, and left it to his discretion. After this evidence being given, the committee came to the resolution, that the assay office at Chester had been accurately and faithfully executed. This, Sir, appeared so astonishing to me, that I divided the committee upon it, and was one of only two against thirteen of a contrary opinion.

Mr. Gilbert rose in reply, and observed, that he had no objection to the minutes being produced, as he was satisfied that the House would readily concur with the committee in their opinion — that during the course of the examination, such fraud had appeared in all the assay offices, at London as well as elsewhere, that regulations of all must necessarily be the consequence; but as the whole proceedings of the committee must necessarily come before the House, he thought it was unnecessary to call for a partial extract from them.

The Lord Mayor rose again, and observed, that he had taken the best authority for bringing this matter before the House, that of the Speaker, and called upon him to deliver his opinion.

Sir Fletcher then arose, and repeated the conversation which had passed between himself and the lord mayor in May, 1774.

the presence of the clerk — that his opinion given was, that it only be brought before the House as a complaint of criminality against the officer, unless he complained of something very injudicious and illegal in the proceedings of the committee, and desired the immediate interposition of the House.

Mr. Dyson then got up to explain the custom of parliament in similar cases.

The Lord Mayor rose again, and concluded his third speech with asserting, that misgovernment had gone on so long in this country, that the quicker they proceeded now the better, for the sooner it would be at an end.

He was answered by Sir William Bagot, Sir John Wrottesley, and several others; and, on calling for the question, a negative passed of very many voices against those of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sawbridge.

March 23.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into further consideration the affairs of the East-India company.

Lord North opened the debate by expressing his concern, that, after the utmost diligence exercised by the committees, the whole of the reports not being yet ready, it was impossible for the House to enter upon a discussion of the whole of the company's affairs — that on the ensuing day a report of the secret committee would be made, enabling the House to go into a thorough consideration of the matter. However, something at present might be laid before the House, respecting a restriction of the company's dividend, in case the public should think proper to advance the loan required; the necessity of which restriction, and of the parliamentary resolutions consequent thereupon, he strenuously urged as the best and only possible expedient to prevent a continual

H h

tinual rise and fall of India stock. His lordship also added, that the body of the proprietary in particular, as well as the public at large, expected to hear the definitive sense of parliament, relative to restraining the dividend, or permitting it to be enlarged. For these and a variety of other reasons not equally important, he proposed the following resolutions.

PROPOSITION I.

"That supposing the public should advance a loan to the East-India company, it is the opinion of this House, that the company's dividend should be restrained to six per cent. until the repayment of the sum advanced."

PROPOSITION II.

"That the company be allowed to divide no more than seven per cent. until their bond debt be reduced to 1,500,000l. and no more than eight per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the company should take place."

Lord North supported these resolutions by several arguments: such as the undoubted right every creditor, who parted with his money, had to exact certain conditions, and stipulate certain agreements, previous to his acquiescence in the request solicited. With respect to the restriction of the dividend to six per cent. it was founded, he said, upon the state of the company's situation, which was such as to render a thought about permitting them to declare a larger dividend to the last degree preposterous. His lordship took notice, that the persons concerned in keeping the company's accounts were such expert arithmeticians, that they were acquainted with the two-fold method of cyphering, in consequence of which it was apparent, that there was such a thing as a two-fold method of stating accounts; but that stated in a real conformity to the company's situation, a dividend of six per cent. would be found to be the largest moiety in the power of the company to afford with justice to the public, and the welfare of the proprietary. With respect to the second proposition of allowing the dividend to be encreased to seven per cent. after the money borrowed of the company should be paid off, the very prospect of this encrease of dividend, his lordship said, would operate with the com-

pany, and expedite their endeavours to discharge the debt incurred. The prospect of an encrease of eight per cent. would also produce a similar effect. His lordship next proceeded to state from whence the resources were to flow for the discharge of the debt due to the public, and the reduction of the company's bond debt. These, he said, must arise from the revenues of Bengal; and when these two purposes (the repayment of the loan advanced by the public, and the reduction of the company's bond debt to 1,500,000l.) were effected, his lordship intimated, in an oblique manner, that perhaps the Treasury might contribute a moiety of its share of the participation to re-establish the affairs of the company in a manner most for the honour of the nation, the interest of the proprietary, the benefit of commerce, and the security of public credit. But he also intimated, that perhaps parliament might think proper, hereafter, to agitate the question about the right to the territorial possessions in India, whether it was vested in the state or the company.

Mr. Sullivan, in behalf of the company, said, that the representation made by the secret and select committees of the state of the company's affairs were in several respects erroneous: in particular, that the secret committee, in the report they had made, had given no credit at all for the fortifications, warehouses, &c. of the company in India; yet that they ought to be estimated at something, and that a fair appraisement being made of their value, it would appear that the company, as to its finances, was by no means in the reduced state described; nay, all things considered, and a proper balance of profit and loss being struck, the company is at this time rather in a flourishing situation. Mr. Sullivan therefore contended, that a limitation of the company's dividend to six per cent. was a measure highly injurious to its real interest. Mr. Sullivan stated the company's affairs at different periods since the year 1702, and he concluded by arguing for a dividend of eight per cent. which he said the finances of the company might well afford.

Gov. Johnstone said, that, from what fell from the noble lord, he perceived that

that there were two ways of stating arguments as well as accounts — that though he might join the noble lord in the necessity of restraining the dividend, yet he differed in the sum to which that dividend was designed to be limited — that respecting the Treasury's hereafter renouncing its share of the participation, in order to expedite and effectuate the company's re-establishment, though he was inclined to give as much credit as any man to what the noble lord on every other occasion said, yet in this particular he could not help thinking, but that the assertion stood in need of some further proof, some kind of collateral security for its performance. The Governor added, that he was clear in one thing, that the company had not exceeded the right invested in them by law in borrowing the sum they had — that it was true such an assertion had been advanced, and terrific threats had been denounced in consequence of the company's supposed delinquency in this respect; but that he was sure parliament never seriously intended to put its threats in execution by farther agitating that point — that if parliament did so mean, the company was ready and willing to meet parliament upon that ground. He concluded by expressing his wish, that a step of such importance to so immense a body of people, might not be hastily agitated, or too precipitately determined: he therefore moved for postponing the consideration of the noble lord's resolutions for a few days.

Mr. Dempster warmly recommended the same measure, as it could have, he said, no influence upon the rise or fall of East-India stock, the noble lord having so frequently declared his opinion respecting the dividend, as to render it no longer a matter of doubt to which side of the question his lordship was inclined to lean; but he said, that as the proprietary had agreed to treat with administration, upon a supposition that the allowance of a dividend of eight per cent. would meet with its support, to refuse a request of the kind was to lend the aid of government to deceive a set of men, who had been but too much and too frequently imposed upon. Mr. Dempster further said, that the intimation of the concurrence of administration,

respecting an allowance of the dividend now solicited for, was given the proprietary from their own chair. Mr. Dempster concluded with beseeching the noble lord to delay the final consideration of the matter for a day or two.

Lord John Cavendish then arose, and said, that administration had lately shewn a strange propensity to interfere in every species of the executive power — that such a procedure as the present was a dangerous precedent; for, with respect to declaring what dividend the company should or should not make, it was to all intents and purposes to wrest the power of declaring a dividend out of the hands of the directors, wherein it was by charter lodged, and to vest that right where neither the company's charter, nor the custom observed with respect to trading companies, authorised it to be vested in parliament: his lordship was therefore against restraining the dividend, as a step that favoured much of too great an assumption of the executive power; but his lordship strenuously urged the necessity of a parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of the company, and concluded by recommending the execution of strict and impartial justice upon delinquents how dignified soever.

After Lord John Cavendish had finished his sensible and pertinent observations, Mr. Jenkinson arose; and, in defence of the restriction of dividend proposed by Lord North, he observed, that what had been advanced by a member, [Mr. Sullivan] respecting the value of those fortifications, warehouses, &c. belonging to the company in India, was extremely fallacious — that it was true, the secret committee, in their report, had estimated them at no certain sum; but he thought, that in making no estimate, and giving the company no credit for these fortifications, the secret committee had acted perfectly consonant to truth, to reason, and their duty.

With respect to postponing the resolutions proposed by his noble friend for even a few days only, this, Mr. Jenkinson said, could answer no end whatever; for a restriction of the company's dividend to six per cent. was either a proper or improper measure; if it was an improper measure, the

sooner it was discussed and laid aside, the better; if, on the contrary, it was a proper measure, why postpone it? He therefore concluded, that he believed the propriety of the restriction of the dividend to six per cent. was universally allowed by the House, as scarcely a single argument had been advanced against it; and the propriety of the measure being admitted, the sooner it was determined on, the better would it be for the company: on which account Mr. Jenkinson was in favour not only of the resolutions, but of the instant decision of the affair.

Lord North then arose to reply to the request made by Mr. Dempster to postpone the affair. His lordship said, that it was one of the miseries concomitant with greatness, and attending his office, that a word, a look, even a gesture, was liable to be misconstrued and perverted to an improper use: on this account his lordship said, that it became dangerous for him even to speak with that freedom he could wish, lest his words might be quoted as a confirmation of some mens sentiments, who, pretending to be in the secret, might make a pernicious use of their speculation; and thus, continued his lordship, I might be accessory, though innocently, to the injury of thousands. It is partly to prevent a practice so aversive to my nature, that I have ventured to propose these resolutions. I think them (continued his lordship) the best specifics against that hateful disease of stock-jobbing; and was I, in compliance with the honourable gentleman's [Mr. Dempster's] request, to delay the application of the remedy, I should, by a careless remissness, only connive at the prevalence of the distemper for a few days longer.

Mr. Edmund Burke next arose, and begged that the chairman [Mr. Bacon] would read the resolutions; which being complied with, Mr. Burke desired that they might be put, and debated separately; and that only the first, relative to the "restriction of the company's dividend to six per cent." might then be agitated. *Lord North* consented without hesitation to separating the resolutions, and the first being read, Mr. Edmund Burke said, —he had long experienced the ineffec-

tuality of his arguments, and the weakness of his reasoning powers, when employed in opposition to any proposal, how absurd soever, that came from the opposite side of the House: to differ in opinion from the noble lord was a kind of political heresy, which the noble lord's more orthodox friends resented as a crime of the deepest dye: to harangue against the measures of a wretched administration was to grate the jarring sounds of discord upon the ears of too many in that House — that it was unharmonious, and, like some string that struck not in unison, it produced, in the opinion of some, the most unpleasing and unmusical concord imaginable. He said, that the gentlemen in office had the means in their power of attuning all their instruments to perfect harmony; and that they had made proper use of such means could not be doubted with a shadow of propriety; but, as he still continued the same unmusical, unpleasing, discordant creature, he should venture a few observations, disgustful enough he knew to some, though if they should prove so to all, upon the slightest intimation of the kind, he would sit down and desist from giving further offence.

Mr. Burke next stated the propositions he meant to prove, the most material of which were the following.

First. That the East-India company were not before the House.

Second. That if ever they were before the House, they had been brought there by force, fraud, and menaces.

Third. That the treaty between the government and the company was, on the side of the government, iniquitous in every part.

Fourth. That with respect to the territorial acquisition, not one lawyer, with a "rag of a gown upon his back, or a wig with one tie," had given it as his opinion, that the right to these possessions was vested in the crown, and not in the company.

Fifth. That the pretence of rectifying abuses, of nourishing, fostering, and protecting the company, was only made with a design of fleecing the company.

Sixth. That the French East-India company, under a government truly despotic, was yet in a better situation than the English East-India company, under

under a government that pretended to liberty.

Seventh. That in respect to the mode of conducting itself towards its East-India company, the French government was an angelic government, compared with the English government, in its conduct towards its East-India company.

Eighth. That the very vote then about to pass was such an infringement upon charter rights, as the spirit of Englishmen ought not to brook; and such a violation of the constitution, as might indeed be paralleled, but could not be exceeded in the annals of any country, how despotic soever.

To prove the first proposition, "that the East-India company was not before the House," Mr. Burke argued, that the act of the company was contained in the whole of the proposals laid before the House—that the House was to treat with the company in its corporate capacity, and to accept or reject the whole of its acts—that to accept of part of the company's proposals, reject the rest, and ingraft new proposals of its own upon those offered by the company, was to drop the idea of a treaty between parliament and a corporate body, and to assume an unconstitutional right over the company; it was, in short, to all intents and purposes, to destroy the charter rights of the company. The act of the company, therefore, being contained in the whole of the proposals, and the whole of the proposals not being before the House, it followed, that the company was not virtually before the House, in the only sense that a company of the kind could be before the House, viz. by its acts.

To prove the second proposition, "that if the company was now or ever had been before the House, it was brought there by fraud, &c." Mr. Burke went historically into a detail of the first treaty with the company in the year 1767. He said, that a shrill voice, something like the call of a huntsman to the early horn, came from that side of the House to the following purport: "Look to the East." That the bait which tempted the administration of that time was thirteen millions of specie!—that to the populace without doors was held out the allurements of "no additional

tax upon porter." To the landed gentlemen within was proposed that tempting circumstance of "no land-tax." Thus allured by the prospect of the thirteen millions, administration forced the company to open a treaty; and to expedite the proposals on the company's side, menaces were then as now thrown out, and the threats to deprive the company of its territorial acquisitions had so far the effects intended, that administration rose in their demands, in proportion to the alacrity shewn by the company to enter into treaty. The fraud on the part of administration lay in exacting from the company an annual payment of 400,000*l.* at a time when the company was actually involved, and incapable of paying 40,000*l.* a year; yet this very company, so incapacitated, was forced to accede to an agreement to pay 400,000*l.* yearly to government, to prevent the threats fulminated by administration from taking effect, in which case the company was to be robbed of its territories acquired by grant, by conquest, or otherwise! So that this treaty was begun by force, carried on by fraud, and concluded by the means of despotic menaces.

To prove the third proposition, "That the treaty between government and the company was, on the side of government, altogether iniquitous," Mr. Burke contended, the pretext for interfering in the company's affairs was in 1767 the same as in 1773; mismanagements, corruption, frauds, and peculations of every kind, were said to have been committed by the company's servants both at home and abroad. Have these evils been rectified? Have any of the criminals been summoned before you? Has their conduct been enquired into? Not one single suspected person hath been examined; not a man, against whom a charge was exhibited, hath been catechised as to his demerits. On the contrary, if the evils complained of did really exist; if the whole of the management of the company's affairs was one scene of bloodshed, rapine, violence, and perfidy abroad; of corruption, stock-jobbing, trick, villainy, and artifice at home; you ministers, at the same time that you held out this as a reason for entering

tering at all into an examination of the company's affairs, you, I say, sanctified this bloodshed, this rapine, this villainy, this extortion; you gave a sanction to these crimes, and granted a royal permit for the company's servants to practise them in future for the valuable consideration of 400,000*l*. This was the price of blood; this was the assessment made by administration; this crime-tax being agreed to we heard no more of mal-practices! The sinners were arrayed in white-robed innocence; their misdeeds were more than atoned for by an expiatory sacrifice of the pecuniary kind.

What is now advanced (said Mr. Burke) will hold with respect to the company's territorial acquisitions: the lawyers equivocated when the question was agitated; one said, 'the company's territorial possessions we held by grant under office, and not by conquest;' another said, that 'the crown, though it could not claim them by a legal right, yet ought, *per fas aut nefas*, to enjoy them.' But I was one of many who combated this doctrine upon either of those grounds laid down by some men; for I then said, and I do now say, that the company's possessions were not gained by conquest, and therefore the crown can have no right to them; or granting them to be all gained by conquest, that even then the crown has no right to them. He maintained, that no lawyer with a "rag of a gown upon his back, or a tie grizzle upon his head," had ventured positively to assert, that the crown had any right to the territorial possessions of the East-India company.

Mr. Burke slightly touched upon his fifth proposition; for he said it was notorious, that past administrations had professed to have the company's welfare at heart, at the very time when they were plundering it; and he had not conceived a more favourable opinion of the intentions of the present set of ministers. Respecting the French East-India company, the king of France had taken their affairs entirely into his own hand—that when they were in a deplorable situation, he took their debts upon himself, and has since punctually discharged them—that in the worst of times he had permitted them to divide

five per cent. In short, that he and his ministers had acted, compared with our king and his ministers, with respect to their East-India company, like angels; and that the French East-India company, by the monarch's friendly hand, had flourished more in a land of despotism, than the English East-India company ever had done in a land of boasted liberty; but that our liberty consisted in boasting only, that it was imaginary and not real was but too apparent. In proof of which he referred to his eighth proposition; for what, says he, are you now about to do? Are you not going to invade the rights of the company as invested in them by charter? Have you such an authority by the constitution? No. Are you not going to assume it? Yes. As my noble friend [Lord John Cavendish] has observed, are you not going to seize the executive power, and illegally to deprive the directors of the company of their rights? For to them, and not to you, the declaration of a dividend appertains. But further, upon what grounds do you presume thus to declare a dividend of six per cent.? Have you stated any accounts? Have you proved to us, that the company can afford to pay even this dividend? for you talk much of their bankrupt situation. Without stating, therefore, a single account, you declare the company able to divide six per cent. though not able to divide more; and, to prove this, you bring no sort of authority, you produce no vouchers, but deal out assertions, illegally dispose of the property of thousands, and beg us to believe, upon the credit of your own words, that you are acting all the time for the company's benefit!

You talk of the mismanagement of the company's servants; you talk of their quitting the trading for the military path: who first occasioned their acting in this manner? It was the intrigues of the French that first drew them aside from trade to war, and you have been accessory to these intrigues. But, even in a military capacity, our East-India company hath done what never company did before: it hath maintained its forces at its own expence: so that an army is to be raised, to be paid, in order to prosecute wars into which you have drawn the

the company; and, if any acquisitions are made, the king is to seize them, as of right belonging to himself; if the company is not able to pay 40,000l. you are to force it to pay 400,000l. and if, by means of your thus plundering it, the company is reduced to a state of bankruptcy, to restore its credit, you are to infringe upon its rights; to settle its affairs, you are to adjust its dividends; and, to rectify its abuses, you are to deprive it of the liberty of sending out officers for the purpose! But to what has all your boasted attention to the public credit of this or any other company amounted? Even to the entire destruction of that public credit which you have pretended to save. The East-India company's bonds were never at so low an ebb as since you intermeddled with their affairs: Bank stock hath fell, though not so much as it would, had your intermeddling fingers been more concerned. In short, with daily professions in your mouths of preserving public credit, hitherto every kind of stock upon which you have laid your pestiferous hands, hath perished by the touch, and public credit, about the preservation of which you talk so much, is almost annihilated amongst us.

Sir Fletcher Norton arose, and said, that so far from no lawyer having openly declared in favour of the crown's right to the East-India company's territorial possessions, no less than three respectable characters had given their opinions expressly on that side of the question. He then read a copy of these gentlemen's opinions, the purport of which was, that his majesty had an undoubted right to all those territorial possessions in India which the company had acquired by conquest. — This I thought proper to produce, in contradiction to what the honourable gentleman advanced; and it may serve to convince him, that men who have whole gowns, instead of rags of one, upon their backs, have avowed sentiments which the honourable gentleman was pleased to say no lawyer ever yet avowed.

Mr. Grey Cooper attempted to refute the reasoning and arguments of *Mr. Burke*. He said, that the whole of that ingenious senator's speech was a fallacy. As to no accounts being stated,

from whence the propriety of a restriction of the company's dividend could be inferred, it was false in fact; for that the company's debts were sufficient to justify the restriction of dividend — that, as to the French East-India company, he had read something relative to the conduct of the king of France towards that company, particularly a pamphlet written by an abbe, wherein it was asserted, that the king had condescended to pocket a large share of the company's profits, and this, according to the expression of the abbe, *pour nourrir les affaires de la compagnie* — that, if this was acting in an angelic manner, the French king was indeed an angel of a monarch. *Mr. Cooper* concluded by wishing, that the English East India company might only know what it was to be governed by mortals like the present king and his ministers, sooner than such angels as the grand monarch and his ministers.

Col. Barre next arose: the House was all attention. He said, that his ingenious friend [*Mr. Burke*] had been so rapid in his flight, that it was scarcely possible for a common observer to follow him with the eye. He entered into a justification of the treaty made in 1767 with the East-India company. The administration of that time meant every thing for the benefit of the company, and the interest of the nation; but that they had been interrupted in their pursuit by little factions, fomented even by their friends as well as enemies. It is true, my good friend behind me [*Mr. Burke*] has often given us a basting for that negotiation; but I am conscious we deserve it not. The colonel took occasion to mention the late *Mr. Beckford*, who had been alluded to by *Mr. Burke*: he was a man who always meant well, though he sometimes took wrong methods to obtain his ends. With respect to what *Mr. Burke* had let fall concerning a great lawyer's having asserted, that the crown should seize upon the territorial possessions of the East-India company, *per fas aut nefas*, I declare I do well remember the opinion Lord Chief Justice De Grey gave, and I am certain that such an expression never dropped from his lips. It is true, indeed, that the various and contradictory opinions given

given by various lawyers upon the subject, have confounded me: I profess I never could understand them: though I dare say they meant it not, yet so far from convincing, they have always puzzled and misled me, which has occasioned me frequently to declare, that we were out-flanked by the law. The colonel then shewed the vastness of the object before the House, and, from its consequential nature, he argued for the necessity of going to the bottom of the enquiry; of punishing, if punishment was necessary, and of applauding where merit exacted such applause. If you meet a character answering the description of a man, who though in many respects is perhaps highly culpable, yet who hath contributed to support the East-India company in existence; if during the course of your enquiries you discover such a character, for God's sake weigh well his merits, and balance them against his crimes. The colonel next said, that the movements of administration had been too slow; but "better late than never," for had the minister delayed an enquiry into the East-India company's affairs, he would have deserved impeachment. Then addressing himself to the ministry, he said, I love you not; but in this business, whilst you conduct yourselves with propriety, I will go with you hand in hand; but seek not power in your researches, aim not at a distribution of offices; you have enough already at your disposal; permit me to say, that you have too much to answer any good purpose; by which means you carry all before you; we only come here to know the hour when you order your carriages to be ready. Opposition is dead, [here the colonel folded his arms and reclined his head] Opposition is dead, and I am left chief mourner over her bier; but let not this, I constrain you, be a motive for your grasping at more power; have no cousins, no younger brothers, no servile dependents to quarter upon the company: this impeded our researches, as the following anecdote will evince. During the former agitation of the East-India company's affairs, I one day left the House, and, passing through the Lobby, I saw a certain member in close conversation

with a powerful man, at that time in the direction. I took the first opportunity of addressing the member: "Pray, what was you conversing with the director about? Was you endeavouring to get some information relative to the affair now before us?" "Oh, no, (replied my friend) I was soliciting his interest for the provision of an unfortunate young man, a distant relation of mine, who I am going to send to the East Indies." Did not truth oblige me, I should be sorry to say, that I fear this is the case with too many amongst us! and if such selfish views are suffered to prevail, our enquiries will prove fruitless, and our efforts to serve the company abortive. The colonel then concluded, by recommending perseverance; he hoped that nothing would draw aside the attention of administration. The affairs of the company ought to be finished this session, even if the House sat until August; for before another session, some other calamity might engage the attention of the House; and if that should not be the case, the time would be too nearly approached, when the private interest of each member would preponderate. I advise you, therefore, for the sake of your credit with the king, (for God knows you have none with the people) but, for the sake of your credit with the king, I advise you to acquit yourselves like men in this undertaking. It is an arduous one, and therefore the greater glory will redound to you; for the East-India company, if you act true to its interest, will prove an ornamental chain, or, on the contrary, a mill stone about your necks, that will plunge you into an abyss of infamy and disgrace, notwithstanding every support a king can give, and every effort majesty may make to save you from destruction.

Mr. Conway spoke next, but directed his address chiefly to Mr. Burke, whom he said he should censure for preferring the French to the English government, did not the adage hold good, "that there was no disputing about taste."

Gov. Johnstone still pressed the postponing of the business, and intimated, that if the noble lord's resolutions should pass, he was afraid the company might be tempted to petition the

ay
in
or-
r:
th
a-
e-
y"
as
on
i-
o-
id
ry
th
ch
il,
ad
r-
d,
ne
le
ne
be
fe
er
ht
;
ne
d,
ch
d-
of
od
e)
th
r-
g-
re
i;
ou
an
n-
s,
of
ng
nd
ve
A-
e,
or
th
ld
ng
A-
d,
ns
n-
on
he





OLIVER CROMWELL.

the House for leave to withdraw their proposals.

Mr. Dempster again rose; but, the House being clamorous for the question, he sat down, saying, that since he could not be heard, it was a com-

fort to him, that he had at least endeavoured to do his duty.

The question being then called for, the two propositions were put, and carried without a division.

(To be continued.)

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.
Historical Account and Genealogical Descent of the
CROMWELL FAMILY.

(Concluded from our Magazine of March.)

EMBELLISHED WITH THE HEAD OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

HENRY CROMWELL, lord deputy of Ireland, (mentioned in the conclusion of the first part of this account) was extremely beloved in Ireland both by the army and the English inhabitants, having never injured any person; but, on the contrary, obliged every one, as far as lay in his power; indeed, all historians are unanimous in their praises of him. By his aforesaid lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russell, he had several children, namely,

1. Elizabeth, born at Whitehall, Sept. 1654, who died July 17, 1659, at Chippenham in Cambridgeshire.

2. Oliver, born at Cork house, Dublin, April 18, 1656, who died at Spinney-abbey, in Cambridgeshire, anno 1685, aged 29.

3. Henry, born in Dublin castle, (Mr. Cromwell's then residence as lord deputy of Ireland) March 3, 1658, of whom hereafter.

4. Another Elizabeth, born at Chippenham, June 3, 1660, who appears to have been married, and to have died in London, in the year 1711, with her two daughters, Frances and Jane, of the small-pox.

5. Francis, born at Chippenham, June 7, 1663, who died anno 1719, aged 56.

6. Richard, born at Spinney-abbey, Aug. 13, 1665, who died at London, Feb. 13, 1687, aged 21 years and six months.

7. William, born at Spinney-abbey, April 29, 1667, who died in the East-Indies, Jan. 9, 1691, aged almost 24 years.

May, 1774.

* He was father of the two amiable brothers, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. William Hewling, who suffered in the West of England for their concern in the rising there in favour of the Duke of Monmouth, 1685.

Of these several children no descendant remains, but from the second son, Henry Cromwell. He married, May 28, 1686, Hannah, the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hewling,* a Turkey merchant, by whom he had issue,

1. Oliver, born at Spinney-abbey, Oct. 18, 1687. He died at Gray's-Inn, London, May 31, 1703, aged 15 years and a half.

2. Benjamin-Hewling, born at Spinney-abbey, Nov. 18, 1689, and died at York, Aug. 25, 1694.

3. Mary, born at Newington-green, April 11, 1691. She died single, but the time of her death cannot be determined.

4. Henry, born at Spinney-abbey, March 13, 1692. He died at the same place, Jan. 1693.

5. William, born in Cripplegate parish in London, April 24, 1693. He resided in London in chambers, at Gray's-Inn, the greatest part of his life, having been intended for the law. In the year 1750, he married Mrs. Mary Westby, (relict of Thomas Westby, Esq. of Linton in Cambridgeshire, who died Nov. 19, 1747.) After his marriage with this lady he lived about two years at Bocking in Essex; but on his wife's decease, which happened March 4, 1752, he returned to London, and died there at his lodgings in Hatton-garden, July 9, 1772, in the 80th year of his age.

6. Richard, born at Hackney, May 11, 1695. His profession was that of an attorney. He died at Hampstead, Dec.

Dec. 3, 1759, aged 64, of whom hereafter.

7. Hannah, born at Hackney, Jan. 30, 1697. The time of her death unknown.

8. Another Henry, born May 16, 1698. He resided the greater part of his life in London: he held a place in the office of Excise, and died unmarried, Jan. 4, 1769.

9. Thomas, born at Hackney, Aug. 19, 1699. He carried on the business of a grocer many years on Snow-hill, and died Oct. 2, 1748, of whom hereafter.

10. Another Oliver, born in Gray's-Inn, London, Sept. 23, 1704. He held some time a commission in the army; after the resignation of which he lived privately till his death, which happened the beginning of August, 1748. He died unmarried.

The father of this numerous progeny, Henry Cromwell, bore a commission in the army, and died in Spain, in her majesty Queen Anne's service, in quality of major of a regiment of foot, in Aug. 1711, in the 54th year of his age.

The only posterity of the said major Henry Cromwell now remaining are from his fifth son Richard, and seventh son Thomas.

Richard Cromwell, the fifth son of Major Cromwell, married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gatton, a grocer in Southwark, by whom he had several children, of which three daughters remain, Elizabeth, Anne, and Letitia, now living at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire.

Thomas, the seventh son of Major Cromwell, was twice married: first to Frances, daughter of Mr. John Tidman, a reputable tradesman; by whom he had several children, who all died young, except a daughter Anne, who married, Oct. 1, 1753, Mr. John Field, an eminent apothecary, now living in Newgate-street, who have several children. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Skinner, a merchant in London. By her Mr. Cromwell had six children, four of which died young or unmarried. The surviving children are, a son, Oliver Cromwell, an

attorney in London, who married Aug. 8, 1771, Miss Mary M daughter of Mr. Morgan Morfe attorney of this city, and with whom Mr. Cromwell is now in partnership and a daughter, Susannah, now living with her mother in Hatton-Gate London.

Such have been the vicissitudes of the Cromwell family, once exalted to the highest pitch of human grandeur, and now descended nearly to the common level of mankind!

The survivors in this family are to be in genteel circumstances, in respectable connections, and truly serving and ornamental in their characters and stations.

Having thus gone through the genealogical account of this family, perhaps it may not be amiss to take notice of the several families that collaterally descended from it. begin from Sir Henry Cromwell grandfather of Oliver the protector from whose eldest daughter, are descended the baronet family of the Barringtons and Everard of Essex. From Elizabeth, the second daughter of the said Sir Henry are descended the Hampdens, of Hampshire, Bucks, and the present Earl of Binghamshire. From the said Sir Henry Cromwell's two sons, Robert and Henry, from the latter, by his daughter Elizabeth, are descended the present Sir Robert Barnard, Richard Bentley, (son of the late Dr. Bentley) and the Cumberlands of Northamptonshire. Robert, the eldest son of Sir Henry, had only one son, the famous Oliver Cromwell, from whose youngest daughter, Frances, are descended the present baronet family of the Russells and Franklands, heads of which families are Sir Russell and Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland; and from a daughter of the last-named family is descended the present Thomas Pelham, son of Lord Pelham, of Stanmore. From Henry Cromwell, some time lord deputy of Ireland, are descended the present Oliver Cromwell, the only remaining male branch of that family; and sisters, Mrs. Field, and a married sister, Susannah Cromwell,

Handwritten text along the right margin, possibly a page number or date, including the characters "1871".

CRATE PEDIGREE

OF THE

L F A M I L Y.

ROMWELL,
mith, of Putney.

A Daughter, Sister to
the Earl of Essex. *Morgan Wil-
liams, Esq.*

RICHARD CROM-
L: he, having assumed
Name, was knighted,
was Sheriff for Cam-
eshire and Hunting-
ire, in the Reign of
y VIII. and settled at
inbrook.

*Frances, Daugh-
ter of Sir Tho.
Murphy, Lord
Mayor of Lon-
don.*

CROMWELL, *Joan, Daughter of Sir Ralph
brook, knighted, Lord Mayor of
died in 1603. London.*

RY CROMWELL, 3d
settled at Upwood in
ndonshire.

JOAN, married Sir Francis
Barrington, Knight, created
a Baronet in 1611, and died
July 3, 1628.

ELIZABETH, married
John Hampden, Esq. of
Bucks.

FRANCES, married Rich-
ard Whalley, Esq. one of
King Charles the First's
Judges.

MARY, married William
Dunch, Esq.

ZABETH, married Oli-
St. John, Lord Chief
ce of the Common

Sir Thomas Barrington, Bart.
married Frances, Daughter
of John Gobert, Esq. of Co-
ventry, and died in 1644.

Joan, married Sir Richard
Everard, Bart. of Waltham
in Essex.

John Hampden, Esq. the Pa-
triot, wounded in Chal-
grove-Field, June 18, and
died the 24th, 1643.

the
73;
fell,
HENRY, Lord Deputy of
Ireland, married Elizabeth,
Daughter of Sir Francis Ruf-
fell. Died about 1680.

Elizabeth, married to Sir
John Bernard, of Brampton.
Died 1679.

Sir John Barrington, Ancestor
to the present Sir John, mar-
ried Dorothy, Daughter of Sir
Will. Lytton, of Herts, Bart.

Sir Richard Everard, Bart.
married Elizabeth, Daughter
of Sir Henry Gibbs.

Mary, married Sir John Ho-
bart, Bart.

Richard Hampden, Esq.

ELIZABETH died
at London of Small-
pox, with her Daugh-
ters Frances & Jane,
1711.

HENRY, born in Dub-
lin, 1658, became a ma-
jor in the army, & died
1711. Marr. Hannah,
Da. of Mr. B. Hewling.

Sir Robert Bernard, married
Anne, Daughter of Robert
Weldon, of London, Esq.

Joanna Bernard, married Dr.
Richard Bentley, Master of
Trinity College, Cambridge.
He died 1742.

Sir Hugh Everard, Bart. he
died 1706, aged 51; mar-
ried Mary, Daughter of John
Brown, M. D. of Salisbury.

Sir Henry, married a Daugh-
ter of Sir John Maynard, Ser-
jeant at Law; she died 1701.

John Hampden, Esq. con-
demned for High Treason
against James the Second in
1685, but pardoned.

HENRY had
a Place in the
Excise; died
single, 1769.

THOMAS, a Grocer, on
Snow-hill, died 1748, ag. 49-
Marr. 1st, Fran. Dau. of John
Tidman, 2dly, Mary, Dau. of
Mr. Skinner.

Sir John Bernard, obit June,
1770. Married Mary, Daugh-
ter of Sir Fr. St. John, Bart.

Richard Joanna, married Mr. Denison
Cumberland, Grandson of Bi-
shop Cumberland.

Sir Richard Everard, died
1733. He married a Daugh-
ter of Dr. Kilder, Bishop of
Bath and Wells. She died
1739.

Henrietta, married Charles
Earl of Suffolk, who died in
1733. She died 1767, aged
86.

Sir John Hobart, created Earl
of Buckingham, died 1756.
He married Judith, Daughter
of Robert Briffitt, Esq. She
died in 1727.

OLIVER CROM-
WELL, an Attor-
ney in London, mar-
ied in 1771, Miss Mor-
fath as yet no is-
sue.

SUSANNAH
CROMWELL,
now living with her
Mother.

Mary Bernard, mar-
Robert Sparrow, Esq.
now Member for
Worthingham-hall
in Suffolk.

Sir Robert Bernard,
now Member for
Westminster.

Joanna. Richard
Cumber-
land.

Sir Richard Ever-
ard, died unmar-
ried, 1742.

Sir Hugh Everard,
the present Baronet.

Henry, Earl of Suffolk, died
in 1745, S. P. when the
Title became extinct in this
Branch.

John, second Earl, married,
1st, Miss Dury, Daughter of
Gen. Dury, who died Jan.
1770. 2dly, to Miss Conolly,
in 1770.

A Son. A Son. A Daughter. A Daughter.

A Son, styled Lord Hobart,
born August 30, 1773. A Daughter,
born 1762. A Daughter,
born 1767.

the above Genealogical Table, as no Descendants can be traced from them.

IN
fank
daily
Cooke
beca
it br
stoma
days
worle
never
be pr
trim
num
effect
hulb
Olive
enco
a M
a be
indu
food
lets t
La
latio
from
ing t
lence
rath
rank
place
and
and
the
Hen
when
lific.
vent
ury,
few
man
a w
be p
wou
tem
most
no
of a
L
pop
wom

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION.

IN every great state, where the people by prosperity and opulence are sunk into voluptuousness, we hear daily complaints of depopulation. *Cookery* depopulates like a pestilence; because when it becomes an art, it brings within the compass of one stomach what is sufficient for ten in days of temperance; and is so far worse than a pestilence that the people never recruit again. Remedies may be proposed, such as encouraging matrimony, and giving rewards for a numerous offspring, but the only effectual remedies are to encourage husbandry, and to repress luxury. Olivares hoped to repeople Spain by encouraging matrimony: Abderam, a Mahometan king of Cordova, was a better politician; by encouraging industry, and procuring plenty of food, he repeople his kingdom in less than thirty years.

Luxury is a deadly enemy to population, not only by intercepting food from the industrious but, by weakening the power of procreation. Indolence accompanies voluptuousness, or rather is a branch of it; women of rank seldom move, but in changing place employ others to move them; and a woman enervated by indolence and intemperance is ill qualified for the severe labour of child-bearing. Hence it is, that people of rank, where luxury prevails, are not prolific. This infirmity not only prevents population, but increases luxury, by accumulating wealth among a few blood-relations. A barren woman among the labouring poor is a wonder. Could women of rank be persuaded to make a trial, they would find more self-enjoyment in temperance and exercise, than in the most refined luxury; and would have no cause to envy others the blessing of a numerous and healthy offspring.

Luxury is not a greater enemy to population by enervating men and women, than *despotism* is, by redu-

cing them to slavery, and destroying industry. Despotism is a greater pest to the human species, than an Egyptian plague; for by rendering men miserable, it weakens both the appetite for procreation, and the power. Free states, on the contrary, are always populous. A man who is happy longs for children to make them also happy; and industry enables him to accomplish his purpose. This observation is verified from the history of Greece, and of the Lesser Asia; the inhabitants anciently were free, and extremely numerous: the present inhabitants, reduced to slavery, make a very poor figure with respect to numbers. A pestilence destroys those only who exist, and the loss is soon repaired; but despotism strikes at the very root of population.

An *overflowing quantity of money* in circulation, is another cause of depopulation. In a nation that grows rich by commerce, the price of labour increases with the quantity of circulating money, which of course raises the price of manufactures; and manufacturers who cannot find a vent for their high rated goods in foreign markets, must give over business and commence beggars, or retire to another country where they may have a prospect of success. But there is a remedy in that case to prevent depopulation: land is cultivated to greater perfection by the spade than by the plough; and the more plentiful crops produced by the spade are more than sufficient to defray the additional expence of cultivation. This is a resource for employing those who cannot make bread as manufacturers; and well deserves the attention of the legislature. The advantage of the spade is conspicuous with respect to war: it provides a multitude of robust men for recruiting our armies, the want of whom may be supplied by the plough, till they return in peace to their former occupation.

The Distresses of the lower Classes among the People.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that the generality of mankind should experience the afflictions of poverty, in proportion to the riches of individuals. The acquisitions of wealth and empire may indeed add to the lustre of a kingdom, but happiness to the multitude is not the consequence. In the rude stages of society, the absolute necessities of life are easily acquired; but in the more polished periods, it is too frequently found, that the most laborious industry cannot obtain them. England, of all countries, should be an exception to these remarks; for England, of all countries, is the happiest in its form of government. It is only in Great Britain we can behold the peasant, the lord, and the king, united in forming one glorious mode of legislation; yet even in this country, the labourer, the manufacturer, and the farmer, are exposed to all the miseries of an insufficient support. This, without doubt, must proceed from some fatal change in our constitution, and it will appear, from a very slight consideration, that it proceeds from those alterations which have happened as to the representation of the people. Let us in this place call to mind the original cause of a House of Commons having been created at all. The people, who composed the third branch of the constitution, were entitled to a voice in every regulation; but how was this voice to be obtained? Scattered over all the different quarters of the country, a thousand cogent reasons opposed their being assembled together. For this it was that delegates were appointed, who were instructed by the people; and from these delegates was the king to learn the sentiments of the nation. That this was really the case, may be clearly ascertained; for it is a well known fact, that the representatives were formerly paid by their constituents for their attendance in parliament. It was justly supposed that these delegates of the people were the best judges of what would be advantageous to the community, and they were therefore consulted on every emergency. The

money necessary for the support of government, was entirely to come through this channel; because they best could tell how the people would be least oppressed in the raising of it. This indeed may be yet the case; but, when we reflect on the nature of our present parliaments, we cannot wonder that the taxes should fall heaviest where they are least able to be borne. The commons do not now act for the nation, but for themselves. They are aggrandised, whilst the people are depressed. Instead of salutary laws to redeem past errors, their debates are spent in enquiries, either idle, or comparatively speaking, but little interesting. Whence is it that emigrations from Ireland, Scotland, and even from England itself, are become so frequent? Because the people are oppressed in their own countries, and are compelled to relinquish their paternal habitations. Men have naturally an attachment to the soil which gives them birth, and seldom do they forsake it, unless constrained to do so by the most urgent necessity. It may perhaps be supposed, that the assertion of there being an emigration from England is not founded on truth; but that it is really so, may be demonstrated by a single observation. The demolition of the small farms to make room for a few overgrown ones, is notorious to every observer. The habitations of the peasantry are daily destroyed, and the boundaries of those small spots which they were used to possess, are, by the relentless landlords, swept away. Let me then enquire what is become of their inhabitants accustomed to the employments of agriculture, by them alone they could gain a subsistence. Thus circumstances what can they do? they must either fly to some more hospitable clime, or else they must become the mere labourers of those very fields which they themselves were wont to enjoy. Both interest and pride will lead them to prefer the former; and few will be found so weak and mean as to submit to the latter. They do not indeed emigrate in numerous bodies like the

which bid adieu to the neighbouring countries; but though their departure may be less conspicuous, yet it is not less fatal. If it be true, that the strength of a kingdom consists in the number of its inhabitants, this nation is visibly in the decline. To find out the source of this impending calamity, and to apply sufficient preventatives, is surely an object of the highest national concern. In order to do this, we ought to recur to the first principles of society, and see how far those principles are adhered to. In a state of nature all were equal; but, from such an equality a thousand evils must necessarily arise. It was for this reason societies were first formed, and for this reason they still exist. But it should ever be remembered, that in all societies, it is necessarily implied, that the meanest individual should have it in his power to enjoy a preferable situation to that which a mere state of nature could have afforded him. The Supreme Creator hath amply provided for the sustenance of all his creatures, and particularly man. The beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea, and the fruits of the earth are all dedicated to his service and nourishment. A legislature, therefore, becomes as it were the vicegerent of God; and by its laws and regulations, directs the distribution of those gifts, which heaven at large bestowed on mankind. But if in this distribution the lowest wretch cannot by his industry obtain a due proportion of the necessaries, nay of the comforts of life; that legislature becomes oppressive and tyrannical. By this rule then let us examine the state of the lower class of people in Great Britain and Ireland, it will be found that in Scotland and Ireland, they are not treated as beings of the same species by the rich and wealthy inhabitants. The stables and kennels of the nobility and gentry are far preferable to the dwellings of the poor; whilst the one is clothed with superb raiment, and fares most sumptuously, the other is not defended from the inclemency of the weather, and has not a sufficient quantity of the most wholesome nourishment. In England indeed their situation is less terrible; although they are happy com-

paratively speaking, yet are the rents so exorbitant, and every sort of provision so immoderately dear, that the labourer and mechanic, even here, can barely support a miserable and needy existence. These are truths that almost every one is ready to allow, but alas! there are few in power that seem inclined to redress. A fall of lands touches too nearly the makers of our laws, and sumptuary statutes would ill go down with a voluptuous nobility; yet these are perhaps the only remedies for the evils complained of. By proper regulations relative to the setting of land, the farmer would be enabled to lower the rate of his commodities, and the industrious peasant might again return to his native soil. By sumptuary laws the expences of the nobility and gentry would be restrained within proper bounds, and they would no longer be obliged to rack a helpless tenantry, in order to keep up an appearance to which they were not entitled. But this is not all that the exigencies of these times require. The taxes should also be removed from every article for which the poor have an absolute occasion; and the luxuries of life should be burthened in proportion to the diminution which this must occasion in the revenues of the king. Thus salt, candles, soap, coals, leather, wool, malt-liquors, cyder, perry, &c. &c. should go free from every impost or duty; and as an equivalent, let horses, hounds, servants, carriages, country houses, plate, expensive furniture, wines, spirits, cards, &c. &c. be alone the objects of taxation. In a nation so opulent as this is, it is a reproach on government when poverty contributes a penny to its support. Those of the rich and wealthy, whose souls are contracted within the narrow sphere of self, might indeed grumble at such regulations; but the benevolent and enlarged heart would open its purse with joy, and bless those laws that were so just in their decisions. For instance, let us suppose that a fourth part of the income of every wealthy individual was by these means brought annually to supply the exigencies of government. Would such individuals have the most distant right to complain? Would the man possessed of twenty thousand a year

be dealt hardly with, if he was obliged to pay five to the support of that society, through which alone he could derive any title to the remaining fifteen? No. So far from repining in such circumstances, they should rather bless that community which had proved so propitious to their fortunes. But on the other hand, if the industrious peasant, mechanic, or manufacturer, be necessitated to go hungry to his pillow, he hath a just and equitable cause of complaint. This doctrine may not perhaps suit with the prevailing ideas of the wealthy, but it will not be found contradictory to the true notions of government. Let any man of common humanity put his hand to his heart and then declare, what his sentiments are when he beholds one person possessed of unnecessary thousands, and afterwards casts his eye on the wretch who toils from the rising to the setting sun, yet withal can barely preserve a painful existence. Is this an equivalent for those natural rights of which he is deprived? is this the implied advantage arising from society; or, are its first principles in such cases destroyed? I leave these questions to the consideration of every impartial reader, and flatter myself the result will be a coincidence of opinion. Let us now examine at what mighty rate the higher ranks of life would pay for the happiness and prosperity of millions. Men of middling fortunes would be reduced to the hard necessity of living on those estates, from whence they drew their support; they would no longer be able to keep up a town and country habitation; instead of a number of niceties on their tables, a few good wholesome dishes would be substituted; their carriages would be drawn by a pair of horses in the room of four; and in the place of a parcel of insolent and useless attendants, a few necessary servants would be em-

ployed. In the higher spheres of life the difference would be still less material; retrenching in the articles of plate, precious stones, fine pictures, and useless ornaments, would probably be fully sufficient; but, if they also were compelled to reduce the expence of their equipages, attendants, and manner of living, of what real blessing would they be debarred? would there be one solid enjoyment of which they would be deprived? doth the man who sits down to two courses and a desert make a heartier meal than he who hath only a single joint? doth the most costly bed, or the most magnificent apartment, invite the blessings of a sweet and undisturbed repose? doth a variety of the most valuable pictures, and most expensive ornaments, add one jot to the felicity of their owner? or doth a crowd of bowing valets render existence more agreeable? what reason then can be urged against reduction of rents? or what can be said that ought to prevent the superfluities of life being alone incumbered? can there be one solid objector against such measures? Justice demands, good policy requires, and humanity most strongly recommends them. Let us hope then that through the medium of a gracious king, such measures will be adopted. Imagination already calls forth to my view the beauteous prospect that would thence arise; methinks I already behold the industrious peasant smiling over those labours of which an ample sufficiency must be the return; methinks I hear the heart-cheering sounds of peace and plenty spreading over the land; methinks that universal happiness proclaims our just and equitable laws, and discontent is banished from our isles: thus I image what I wish to behold; thus may our real situation be!

PUBLICUS.

A remarkable Anecdote of Humanity and true Heroism.

DURING our late war with France, Mons. Thurot appeared on the coast of Scotland with three armed vessels; he at first spread terror, which soon gave place to admiration inspired by his humanity. He paid a full price

for every thing he wanted, and in general behaved with so much affability, that a countryman ventured to complain to him of an officer who had taken from him about fifty or sixty guineas. The officer acknowledged the

the fact, but said, he had divided the money among his men. Thurot ordered the officer to give his bill for the money, which he said should be stopped out of his pay, if they were so fortunate as to return to France. Compare this incident with that of the great Scipio, celebrated in Roman history, who restored a beautiful bride to the bridegroom, and it will not suffer by the comparison. Another instance is no less remarkable. One of his officers gave a bill upon a merchant in France, for the price of provisions purchased by him. Thurot having accidentally seen the bill, informed the countryman that it was of no value, reprimanded the officer severely for the cheat, and compelled him to give a bill upon a merchant who he knew would pay the money. At that very time, Thurot's men were in bad humour, and disposed to mu-

tiny. In such circumstances, would not Thurot have been excused, for winking at a fraud to which he was not accessory? But he acted with the strictest honour even at the hazard of a mutiny. Common honesty to an enemy, is not a common practice in war. Thurot was strictly honest in circumstances that made the exertion of common honesty an act of the highest magnanimity. These incidents ought to be held up to the public and to princes as examples of true heroism. War carried on in that manner, would remove desolations and horror, be converted into a fair field for acquiring true military glory, and for exercising every manly virtue. Thurot will be kept in remembrance by every true hearted Briton, though he died fighting against us. But he died in the field of honour, fighting for his country.

Anecdote of a remarkable Conversion of a whole Island to the Protestant Faith in one Day.

WE have too many instances of papists applying the forcible arguments of rewards, and the terrors of persecution even to death, to convert men to the faith of the church and court of Rome. Such motives however can produce nothing but hypocrisy, dissimulation, and lying, parents of every secret crime. The empress of Russia uses a method for converting her pagan subjects of Kamtschatka, no less agreeable than effectual; which is, to exempt from taxes for ten years such of them as will profess Christianity. This practice may be political, but it tends not to advance religion, and is destructive of morality. Terror, on the other hand, may be equally effectual, but is not altogether so agreeable, and never should be used by protestants. — Till the beginning of the present century,

the people of Rum, one of the Hebrides, were papists, when in one day they were all proselyted to the protestant faith. Maclean of Coll, their chieftain, went to the island with a protestant minister, and ordered all the inhabitants to appear on Sunday at public worship. They came, but refused to hear a protestant minister. Their chief reasoned with them, but finding that his reasonings made no impression, he laid hold of the most forward, and having made a deep impression on him with his cane, pushed him into the church. The rest followed like meek lambs, and from that day have continued firm protestants. The protestantism of Rum is hence styled by their popish neighbours, the faith of the *yellow stick*; but yet this is better than their own faith of *dungeons, racks, gibbets, and fires*.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE letter I have sent you was written during the time the bill for the amendment of the Highway Act was making its rapid progress through both Houses of Parliament.

It was, however, too late to obtain any of its desired effects, even supposing its contents deserving the attention of our legislators: however as a part of the subject matter may

K k 2

be

be yet of public concernment, and may tend to the clearing up some doubts which have been entertained concerning the meaning and intention of the clause relating to sixteen inch rollers, you are desired to print it, and by so doing you will oblige several of your correspondents.

A LETTER to a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

S I R,

I WAS yesterday informed, that some part of the attention of the House of Commons is at present employed in amending the Turnpike Road Bill, which passed the last sessions, and that it is the intention of the House, instead of amending, absolutely to repeal the clause for restraining the distance of the wheels of waggons to one certain measure. It may be presumed that this intention to repeal the clause is founded upon some better reasons than we in the country are apprised of. A wise government will reverse its own decree on sufficient proof of its pernicious effect, but not to gratify the humour of interested men, or such as have conceived inveterate prejudices against it. As well might the legislature upon such motives have repealed the act which, in spite of vulgar prejudices, regulated the stile and set right our calendar, for there were then throughout the kingdom many rich and sturdy farmers who were very tenacious of their grandfathers holidays. It is in the present instance highly proper that the precipitancy should be rectified, which required an immediate conformity to the rules laid down in the act, when (for want of a proper allowance of time) such compliance was found to be impracticable. But to relinquish entirely the good principles of the clause because some difficulty occurred in the execution of it, is to cure one fault by committing another. The dignity and reputation of the House of Commons will never be enhanced by such measures. The house had been truly informed of the great inconveniencies which arose (to carriers and other persons travelling on the cross roads) from the inequalities in the distances of the ruts in different counties, and even in different districts in one and the same county,

particularly in this county;* and it will be obvious to every one who will reflect on the subject that it must be of public advantage to have the ruts of all roads (where ruts are unavoidable) of an equal distance one from the other, notwithstanding such regulation might occasion a temporary inconvenience to the farmers, the carriers, and the surveyors of the roads.

The legislature has exercised much wisdom and skill in several instances within these fifty years in the framing many good acts for repairing and improving our roads, though the generality of the common people have from time to time vehemently opposed the introduction of every new plan. But former parliaments, in pursuance of their grand design, adhered to their own well founded maxims, in opposition to the popular clamour; except that in one or two instances they, for a reasonable time, suspended the execution of their laws until the opposition cooled, and the idea of the parliament was adopted by the people.

But it is now boldly said, that the present parliament is going to give up this good plan, after having adopted another, which is really inadequate to the purpose of improving the roads, because it is founded on false principles; it is further said, that if many members of parliament had not suffered themselves to be misled by deceitful experiments, the low wheels or cylinders of Mr. Sharp would not have had the *sole privilege* which he seems to claim of the exemption from tolls. That ingenious mechanic might indeed easily demonstrate that on a hard plane, which formed a part of his machinery, the difference is so small whether the wheels be two and an half feet, or five and an half feet in height, that it might be compensated by the lightness of the low wheels; and he might easily refute the opposite doctrine of those who recommend, and who have even introduced very high wheels.

On the hard London pavements, on a firm oak floor, wheels of any size turn so easily, that some persons who pay little attention to these matters, and who see wheels of various sizes used promiscuously, may be inclined to think it is a matter of in-

difference what is the size of a carriage wheel, especially as they may have observed, that when an equipoised wheel is suspended on its axis, it has the properties of the balance; for that equal weights placed thereon at equal distances from the centre remain in equilibrio, just as it is a matter of indifference with respect to equipoise, whether the arms of the balance be long or short. There is, however, no foundation in nature for the opinion, that a wheel which presses upon the ground, can have the same properties as the beam and scales which are suspended in the air.

Mr. Moore, to whom we are indebted for many ingenious improvements in some of our most necessary machines, seems too hastily to have ascribed to the carriage wheel the properties of the lever; he must have derived his notion of the utility of high wheels, if his line of draught is not parallel with the horizon, from the observation, that the action of any power in moving a lever is by so much greater, as the point where such power is applied is more or less distant from the fulcrum, or in the words of the author of a pamphlet, intitled "*The Utility and Advantages of broad high wheeled carriages demonstrated*," p. 9, that, "the larger the wheels of any carriage are, the less force is required to move it, and that the difference is in an arithmetical proportion to the wheels diameter." But, whilst one of those gentlemen is an advocate for low, and the other for high wheels, experience teaches us, that they are both in the wrong; for the wheels of any carriage, if the axis be higher than the breast of the horse which draws it, must be pulled downward and press the harder against every obstruction. If lower than the breast, then the horse must lift them upwards, and exert the greater strength. There can be but one rectilinear direction, which must be between those two extremes.

A wheel, according to my idea, is an assemblage of levers, which, when the wheel is in motion, are continually counteracting each other. When a wheel presses on the ground, the resistance to its circular or rotary motion is exerted at the greatest possible distance from the centre. A superior

power to overcome this resistance would be most advantageously applied at the opposite or vertical point at the same distance from the centre, by a rope for instance in a groove. But all wheel carriages are intended to be drawn forward, in an horizontal direction, by a power that must be applied at or near the centre. If the horizontal line, in which the horses draw, intersects the wheel exactly at the centre, then the resisting and the moving powers have each an equal length of lever, and in this case the horses may draw such carriage by the exertion of the least possible force beyond that of the weight or the quantity of pressure: but if the line of draught be either above or below the centre of the wheel, the resisting power in both these cases possesses an advantage in having a greater length of lever, and of course requires a greater number of horses to overcome such pressure.

Whether my definition of the carriage wheels resembles any that has ever been published in any work relating to the principles of mechanics I know not; I have never met with it in any such work that has ever come into my hands: but whether entirely new or not, it is so clear to me to be the true definition, that by having recourse to calculations on its principles, the disadvantage of any kind of carriage wheel, if too high or too low, may be precisely ascertained. Suppose, Sir, for instance, a wheel carriage of fifteen hundred weight to be so nearly equivalent to the strength of a drawing horse that he can but barely sustain it on the acclivity of an hill, so that the addition of one stone or fourteen pounds weight would cause the carriage to descend. Suppose again three road waggons of equal weight, according to the limitation of the statute of six tons each, and eight horses to each waggon, the four wheels of one waggon to be each ten feet diameter, the next eight feet, and the other six feet, and let the centre of the middle size wheel be admitted to be in the line of draught. Now, though all these waggons might seem to move equally by gradual steps on level ground, yet at the ascent of such hill, though the eight foot wheel might move progressively, neither of the

the other waggons could do so without the addition of two horses to each waggon; for such is the proportion between the line of draught, the semidiameter of the wheels, and the number of horses.

In relation to the important affair of rolling the turnpike roads, I have an argument to advance whereby to make it appear they may be advantageously and effectually rolled by sixteen inch cylinders of a greater diameter than those above spoken of, if the use of such may be permitted on the road without having the carriage placed over them; for it is demonstrable that the exemption from tolls confined to carriages moving as the law expresses *upon rollers of sixteen inch breadth*, will not be a sufficient compensation to the carrier for the extraordinary number of horses which the low cylinders require. This circumstance has already brought them into disuse, though the advantage of rollers to the roads was clearly demonstrated by Mr. Sharp, and though he supported those of his own construction for some time with indefatigable industry.

But if the law was altered so as to extend the indulgence, or if as some think the law as it now stands may be construed and explained to extend it to those who may use high cylinders, or in other words, wheels of the usual height with sixteen inch fellies, such wheels may be so strongly constructed in the timber as to require only very thin iron bands: therefore such wheels need not be heavier than the present sort of nine inch wheels. For on the established maxim that the friction (or the wear of the iron) does not increase in proportion to the increase of surface, but only in proportion to the increase of weight, such sixteen inch wheels need only be hooped with the same kind of broad iron hoops as those that are used on large casks. These wheels would be infinitely better adapted to the carrier's purpose, because less burthen some to the horses than the cylinders of a small diameter, as has been above explained. It would much help to encourage experiments with different kinds of rollers, if either groundless doubts could be removed respecting the law as it now stands, or if a clause in favour of any kind

of sixteen inch rollers should be added to the bill which is now depending, such clause to limit within due bounds the breadth of the whole carriage to avoid the inconvenience of an enormous width, and to remain in force at least three years.

On a plain hard surface if an hard smooth body be rolled along, the friction is extremely small; but this theory can have no place on any of our roads: for on the hardest of them there is much difficulty in surmounting the impediments on their rough and uneven surfaces; the wheels must be raised over the uneven parts, or those parts must be pressed in, or broken and worn off. But the greatest resistance the wheels of all our carriages meet with, is from the side friction within the ruts; for such obstructions as come under the wheel are surmounted in its rotary motion, or are pressed into the earth: whereas those on the sides can only be overcome by the breaking them off, or rubbing them away in a sliding manner; if this cannot be accomplished, the carriage must be thrown out of its line. The utility of rollers being admitted in destroying side friction, there remains only to remove a vulgar error, (which I fear Mr. Sharp's cylinders have in some degree confirmed) in order to have high rollers become common upon our roads.

The apparently greater difficulty with which six tons (including the waggon) were drawn on the road from Bristol to London by ten horses drawing the waggon of Mr. Sharp's construction, than by eight horses drawing a common waggon of the same weight with nine inch wheels, seems to incline many people to the opinion, that as the surface to be rolled increases, the friction increases also, or in other words, that the friction between any two bodies increases as the surfaces do which are rolled against each other, and here they impute to the increase of surface in the breadth of those cylinders that hindrance in their progress which ought to be imputed solely to the disadvantage occasioned by the line of draught not being parallel to the horizon.

To avoid every excess of friction is by all means to be considered as a point of the utmost importance, both in

in the forming of roads, and in framing of carriages to travel on them. The circumstances arising from the resistance of different roads are very different. You know, Sir, that on an absolute hard road the quantity of friction depends principally, if not altogether, on the weight of the moving body, (if that be equally hard) in so much that the friction only increases as the moving body is more heavily loaded, or more strongly pressed against such equally hard body, without any consideration of surface. Yet it seems to be difficult to conceive how rough bodies of unequal sizes should be moved precisely by the same force; for the general idea is, that any considerable increase of surface must cause an increase of friction:—But in the rolling of iron bound wheels on the common surface of the earth, the impression which is made by a narrow wheel is deeper than that which is made by a broad wheel of the same weight. In this case then the wheel appears to act as a wedge, and consequently the resistance made by the earth, being the softer body, increases in proportion as the surface of the wheel diminishes; for the acuter, the deeper does it penetrate. This affords a convincing proof that there is less friction in the use of broad wheels than in such wheels as cut into the ground; and therefore wheels of sixteen inches breadth, are on this principle preferable to those of nine inches.

Besides, the former, if more generally used, would help to squeeze out the wet, and leave the earth and the solid materials which form the road in a compact state. If a carriage with three sixteen inch rollers, one before and two behind, could be contrived to pass and repass on the roads, this would roll a surface of forty eight inches; of which sixteen might be on the highest part of the cycloidal curve, in which shape every good road is formed.

I beg leave, Sir, further to observe, that a very easy and simple alteration in the construction of all our wheel carriages, upon the principle of the clause above mentioned, would have an admirable effect in the improving those roads that are not turnpike. Suppose the proprietors of all four-wheel carriages having fellyes of

less than six inches, were required by law to have the wheels of certain breadths, from side to side, viz. waggon wheels to be three inches wide, and coach and chaise wheels to be two inches wide, and the axle trees of all such waggons or other carriages to be of certain measures in respect to their lengths; so that the fore wheels should be four inches farther from the centre of the fore axle, than the hind wheels from the centre of the hind axle, and every kind of four wheel carriages to be drawn by horses going a-breast;—such a law would have the following good effects: A communication between different parts of the kingdom would be laid open; a safe and good track being formed by these means for coaches and post-chaises; a great part of the horse path of ten inches wide would be duly rolled, and the loose stones in such horse track would be crushed or laid level by the wheels; the ruts on all the cross roads, if not quite so well levelled as they are on the great turnpike roads, would at least be so laid open to the sun and wind as to be soon dry after any rain; and of course there would be less expence in repairing them; and the greatest part of that side friction which so much obstructs the passage of all carriages would by these means be taken off.

The shaft horses thus going a-breast, would be enabled to resist with double force the accelerating velocity with which all carriages descend the hills, and save the wear of streaks and the trouble of placing the drag chain where the hills are not very steep. It is demonstrable that in drawing any carriage the shaft horses can act with greater force than any other: in surmounting every impediment above the surface, or in lifting wheels out of a slough, the shaft horses can exert a power peculiar to that situation.

A regulation like this would be the most likely means to bring the cross roads into so good condition, as, in some degree, to resemble the turnpike roads, and those kind of carriages would be less pernicious upon turnpike roads than the present sort of narrow wheeled carriages.

Your most obedient

M—, Wilts,
March 9, 1774.

Humble Servant,
B. M—.

P. S.

P. S. I have just now had an opportunity of consulting a gentleman well versed in the law, who is clearly of opinion that the clause concerning rollers does not confine the privileges thereby granted to rollers of so small a diameter, as those which have been hitherto used by Mr. Sharp, though

this has been of late often suggested. If the privileges are so extended, the owners of sixteen inch wheels of any size may claim an exemption from toll till Michaelmas next, and from that time they will be liable only to half the toll payable for common nine-inch wheel waggons.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE account I gave before the House of Commons of the state of gaols, being somewhat misrepresented in the papers, I must beg the favour of you to set it right.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN HOWARD.

I informed the House that I had travelled and seen thirty eight out of the forty two gaols in the Lent circuit, besides others, as Bristol, Ely, Litchfield, &c. That those I had not seen in the circuit, in a few days I should set out to visit them: that I released a person out of Norwich city gaol who had been confined five weeks for the gaoler's fee of 13s. 4d. That at Launceston the keeper, deputy keeper, and ten out of eleven prisoners lay ill of the gaol distemper; at Monmouth, a short time since, the keeper lay dangerously ill, and three of the prisoners were ill; at Oxford eleven died last year of the small-pox: that as to fees, those in the western counties were highest, as at Dorchester 1l. 3s. 9d. Winchester 1l. 7s. 4d. Salisbury 1l. 6s. 4d. but in the county of York only 9s. That the gaols were generally close and confined, the felons wards nasty, dirty, confined, and unhealthy: that even York Castle, which to a superficial viewer might be thought a very fine gaol, I thought quite otherwise; with regard to felons their wards were dark, dirty, and small, no way proportioned to the number of unhappy persons confined there. Many others are the same; as Gloucester, Warwick, Hereford, Sussex, &c. The latter had not for felons, or even for debtors, at their county gaol at Horsham, the least outlet, but the poor unhappy creatures were ever confined within doors without the least breath of fresh air.

I was asked my reasons for visiting the gaols? I answered I had seen and heard the distress of gaols, and had an earnest desire to relieve it in my own district as well as others. It was then asked me, if it was done at my own expence? I answered, undoubtedly. Some conversation passed relative to gaolers taking off their prisoners' irons; but that was private and not at the bar of the house.

The above account, including that of garnish, which was from 3s. and 4s. to 8s. which I said was a cruel custom, and connived at and permitted by gaolers, was the whole of what passed at the house as to myself, except the great honour they did me in their thanks *nem. con.*

I shall soon set off for the gaols in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and also visit again some which I have already seen, likewise Lancaster, Chester, and Shrewsbury, if I am not taken off with the gaol distemper; as Dr. Fothergill says, "I carry my life in my hand, and it is a wonder I have not been taken off."

The misery in gaols is great, beyond description; sheriffs for many years not having set foot into the prisons of most of the counties in England. They are many of them (the felons wards I mean) dirty, infectious, miserable places; so that instead of sending healthy useful hands to our colonies as transports out of our gaols, they become infectious, sickly, miserable objects; half of whom die on their passage; and many of those that arrive at the places of their destination infect the families they enter into. I saw lately what I knew our colonies complained of, from Philadelphia, "An act passed to prevent infectious diseases being brought into that province."

Another

Another great evil in gaols is, that the poor debtors on the common side in most counties have not even the felons county allowance of bread; and I have not found twelve people that have sued out their groats in all the county gaols; that benevolent act of 32 Geo. II. being frustrated,

as no attornies will without pay take a poor debtor's case in hand. These I have found some of the most pitiable objects in our gaols.

I am, with esteem,
Cardington. Your friend and servant,
JOHN HOWARD.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the mathematical philosophy assigns no natural cause for the earth's diurnal motion, nor pretends to give any reason why upwards of two third parts of its surface is covered with water; I have made an attempt to solve these difficulties, upon principles, which are simple, analogous to those of nature in other cases, and intelligible to common understandings.

The two opposite tides of high water, whose weight is

1,533,132,677,045,250,000 pounds, equal to 162,000 cubic miles of water, act as a moving power all round the earth, and cause it not only to turn round once in 24 hours, but also determine the annual motion to be circular: for, if the opposite high water tides should continue on the same meridians, the earth would, in consequence thereof, move in a right line in the direction of these opposite meridians.

The inclination of the ecliptic to the equator is the effect of the un-

equal distribution, and irregular situation, of land and water on the north and south sides of the terraqueous globe.

Keill, if I remember right, computes the fluid part of the human body to be two thirds of the whole, and the life of man, the microcosm, is preserved by the circulation of a fluid.

It was certainly this weight of the tides, not that of the whole earth, which the celebrated Archimedes proposed to move, and it was enough to answer his intention. The cause of tides, to be spoken of in my next, is deduced from a real experiment. As a proof of the whole, an artificial globe, or a single wheel, may be so constructed, that it will turn round its axis when acted upon by that power which is here supposed to raise the tides.

I am, &c.

London, March 15.

A. M—r.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE mathematical question by Mr. John Purnell, inserted in your Magazine for February, is an easy corollary to 12.2 Simpson's Geom. edit.

In the above quoted theorem it is proved, in the latter part of the demonstration, that "the sum of the squares of the two diagonals of a parallelogram, which a rhomboides is, is equal to the sum of the squares of all the four sides of that parallelogram." Now, from the words of the question, and from the nature of the

parallelogram, the inclinations of the sides may be varied without an increase or decrease of the sides; but they absolutely remain in all cases unalterably the same, and still preserve themselves as the bounds or limits of a parallelogram: whence it appears, that the sum of the squares of the diagonals must ever remain the same, in order to preserve the equality demonstrated by Simpson in the place quoted above.

C. M—s.

May, 1774.

L 1

New

New Question proposed by R. ABBATT, jun.

REQUIRED the inside dimensions of a box that will hold 2000 eggs, supposing them in the form of oblong spheroids, the length of whose revolving and fixed axes are 2 1-8th and 3 1-4th inches respectively.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LEVERPOOL.

BY MR. WILLIAM ENDFIELD.

LEVERPOOL stands on the eastern banks of the river Mersey, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and hundred of West Derby. Its situation is low; extending along the shore in an oval form. On the north side of the town the country is a perfect flat for many miles. It is surrounded on the east side with higher land, gradually rising from the town to about the distance of a mile; forming, on the whole, a situation extremely pleasant and commodious for trade.

Few places enjoy a more healthful climate, or happy temperature of heat and cold, than Liverpool. It is screened from the severe easterly winds in the winter, by the range of high lands on that side; and the refreshing sea-breezes from the west, frequently allay the excessive heat of summer. Snow, which falls here but rarely, seldom lies long; nor indeed any where upon the sea-coast. Frost is never so intense here as in the inland countries. In the hot and sultry months it seldom happens that the atmosphere is perfectly calm; the sea affording that perpetual current of air which is a circumstance of such great importance to the healthfulness of large and populous cities. The transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, are indeed frequent and sudden; no place perhaps has a greater variety of weather. It must also be confessed, that the air in general is moister than in more elevated situations. Copious exhalations from the Irish sea, formed into low clouds, and carried along by the stream of air attending the flowing tides, frequently water the banks of the Dee and the Mersey without extending further; which may in part account for the common observation, that greater quantities of rain fall annually in the southern parts of Lancashire, than in most other parts of England.

This humidity of the atmosphere

often occasions thick fogs and dark weather in the winter season; but is very serviceable in spring and summer, by affording a degree of moisture proper for vegetation to this sandy soil, which would otherwise quickly suffer by drought. The sea air renders the town so healthful, that, though it is exceedingly populous and closely built, epidemical disorders seldom appear, and when they do, are of short duration.

The effect of the winds upon the state of the weather is generally as follows. The north-west winds are turbulent and stormy; the southern productive of rain; the easterly winds often accompany a serene sky, and the severest cold and frost usually come with a north or north east wind.

The soil in and near Liverpool is dry and sandy for two miles round. The north shore consists of barren sands for an extent of twenty miles; but between the town and Kirdale is a fine vale, which has a rich marble under the surface, and affords excellent pasturage. This tract of ground was formerly common arable land, but has been many years inclosed. The soil in the neighbourhood of this town is particularly favourable to the growth of potatoes; an article highly useful to the poor, acceptable to the rich, and profitable to the industrious farmer. The cultivation of this excellent root has of late been so much attended to in this county, that the husbandman often depends more upon a good crop of potatoes than of wheat or any other grain.

The river Mersey, which may more properly be considered as an arm of the sea, is subject to the variations of the tide. In spring tides, which are their greatest height three or four days after new or full moon, the water rises about thirty feet; and in neap tides, which are lowest soon after the first and third quarter of the moon, about fifteen feet.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

THE History of the Revolutions of Denmark; with an Account of the present State of that Kingdom and People. By John Andrews, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Nourse.

Denmark having, by the remarkable events which happened lately in that kingdom, attracted the attention of all the powers of Europe, and particularly of the British nation, from the family-connexion subsisting between the two crowns, Dr. Andrews presumed, that an historical account of that realm and people would prove peculiarly acceptable to the public at this period. He hath omitted the fabulous parts of the Danish history, and begins with the close of the eighth century, bringing the history down to the accession of the present king. The conclusion of the tenth, and beginning of the eleventh centuries, appears to have been the epocha of the grandeur of Denmark. Canute was then on the throne, who was the most powerful prince in all Europe. He ruled over Denmark, Norway, and England; Sweden and Muscovy were his tributaries, together with all the northern parts of Germany. But what adds more to his character, he appears by his conduct to have been a warm friend to the liberties of the people. He submitted himself to be tried according to the common forms of justice, and to be punished conformably to the letter of the law, for a murder he had the misfortune to commit in a fit of drunkenness.

During the twelfth century, Denmark was a scene of civil dissensions and calamities, and from that time it ceased to give law to its neighbours, and even fell into the hands of foreigners. The learned author, in describing the history of that country from 1648 to the year 1660, is rather defective. We have not a word respecting its connections with England during that period, though very important; nor concerning the interposition of the commonwealth parliament's fleet and ambassadors on the behalf of Denmark, and to facilitate the conclusion of the peace between the two northern powers: in which the illustrious Sidney shone conspicuously.

The number of other articles yet to be mentioned, obliges us to close the review of this with the author's description of that part of the father of the present king's character, which does him most honour, and which is highly worthy the consideration of some living princes, and their prime ministers.

"In the management and administration of his revenues, he displayed a fund of order and

economy, that enabled him to provide abundantly for every demand and exigence of the state; and at the same time to reserve ample sums to answer extraordinary emergencies. By this prudent conduct, he found himself, in a very short space after the commencement of his reign, in a condition to meet the creditors of the crown on terms they little expected, and which, from the novelty of the event, afforded no small surprise to the courts of Europe. His father, Christian VI. had applied himself, during his whole reign, to bring his expences within the compass of his revenue. All unnecessary enterprises were cautiously avoided, peace was studiously preserved on every side, and no expedient left untried that vigilance, opportunity, and experience could suggest. But his subsidiary treaties, and his ordinary revenues, did not suffice to support such armaments as he was induced, by the circumstances of the times, and his differences with the house of Holstein, to keep on foot. Unwilling to load his subjects with more pecuniary exactions than they were able to bear, he had recourse to the methods usual in such cases, and procured very large sums by way of loan. His credit was so good, and so firmly established, that he met with no difficulty in this business, and might have commanded much greater advances than he needed. While other European powers, far more considerable than Denmark, and no less despotic, experienced many impediments in attempts of this kind, Christian was treated in quite a different manner. His proposals were accepted with the utmost readiness, and he was dealt with in all particulars as with a man of honour and probity. While other potentates were obliged to give exorbitant premiums, no more was required of him than common interest.

As nothing could reflect a more distinguished lustre on the government and politics of Christian, than so unusual a confidence in a prince every way absolute in his dominions, so the punctuality shewn by his son and successor, in calling in those debts at the appointed time, exhibited a scene, which all the thinking part of the world beheld with equal applause and astonishment. An additional subject of admiration was the behaviour of the creditors on that remarkable occasion. They were no sooner informed, a design to pay off the debts of government was in agitation, than they immediately applied to the ministry to prevent it, if possible, and offering, as a further testimony of the trust they reposed in the crown, to continue its creditors at a lower interest.

But in such excellent order had the king's wise administration brought the finances, that he saw himself able to refuse even this advantageous offer. In this exemplary manner did Frederic discharge what might be called the national debts of his country. And this at a time when he had precedents enough, both at home and abroad, to have pleaded, if he had thought proper to have deferred this payment. But both himself and his council had sufficient penetration to discover the evil effects of public debts in other parts of Europe, and failed not to seize with eagerness the first opportunity of ridding the state of so heavy an incumbrance. Firmly determined that no expences of any kind should be incurred, that could in any wise be spared, they resolved, at the same time, that nothing should be levied upon the public, in the name of government, but what should manifestly be wanted for necessary purposes; and to take away the very possibility of a suspicion, that groundless pretences might be employed for the raising of money, the mercantile corporations were left to pursue their own measures, in conducting of their schemes, without any other interference of the court, than to approve and superintend in general the plans they formed according to their own ideas.

We observe also, that the king became his people's advocate with those creditors he had settled with, and made it his personal request to them, that they would lend their money to individuals engaged in trade and commerce, on the same terms they had offered it to himself. This placed them in the light of benefactors to himself and his people, and excited their concurrence with his desires.

II. *The Poetical Works of the late William Dunkin, D. D. To which are added his Epistles, &c. to the late Earl of Chesterfield.* 2 vols. 4to. 11. 1s. Nicoll.

The famous Dean Swift predicted, that this gentleman would one day make a brilliant appearance in the poetical world. Lord Chesterfield was also so well pleased with some of his pieces, that unsolicited he took him under his protection, bestowed upon him the valuable rectory of Iniskilling, and had a warm friendship for him till the doctor's decease. His living was situated on the banks of Lough Erne, one of the most beautiful and romantic lakes that can be imagined. Here he had leisure to indulge his poetical fancy, and many admirable specimens he hath given in these volumes of his poetical talents. Several of the poems and epigrams are in Latin and Greek, as well as English; and as he was the intimate acquaintance of Dr. Swift, so he appears to have had a good share of the Dean's humour, spirit and manner. For the satisfaction of such of our readers as may not be

able to procure the volumes, we subjoin the following lines, written on T—l—r's being made oculist to their majesties.

I.

THAT Fortune's blind we plainly see,
Or she had never fixt on thee,
To serve the royal family.

II.

Not Mercury, although a god,
Could send so many with his rod
To darkness, and the land of Nod;

III.

As you have blinded through all nations,
By caustics, pills, and fumigations,
With other wicked preparations.

IV.

Enough, to glut your bloody spleen,
Of subjects have your victims been,
And won't you spare the king and queen?

V.

Hold, Sir, the bold impostor cries,
"Both kings and queens, however wise,
"Still see with other people's eyes."

For an instance of his descriptive powers, we refer to the Poetical Essays, where our readers will, in the Invitation of Lough Erne to Kitty, have a pleasing view of the author's delightful situation.

III. *An Essay on the Clergy; their Studies, Recreations, Decline of Influence, &c. &c. By the Rev. W. J. Temple, LL.B. Rector of Mamhead in Devonshire.* 1s. 6d. Dilly.

The writer is well acquainted with his subject, and hath given many judicious rules respecting the views, education, and studies of the clergy. His opinion is, that the love of virtue and of mankind, a warm concern for the welfare of fellow citizens, and an earnest desire to obtain the favour and approbation of God, should be the chief motives for a man to take upon him the character of a pastor or public teacher. As the licentiousness, venality, and ambition of the court of Rome, and its dependent clergy, made some men to detest the order: so the corruption of the times, and their vices, joined to engage many to give a welcome to infidelity, and adopt a system so favourable to their morals and lives. The success of the retainers of infidelity, and the consequent encrease of corruption in manners, the increase of money, and the insufficient provision made for the inferior clergy, and respect and consideration being now given to nothing but fortune, he thinks to be the chief reasons of the decline of the influence of the clergy, the primary sources from whence flow all the waters of bitterness. To non-residence, inattention to dress, engaging in the pleasures of the chase, the ball-room, and of the turf, Mr. Temple all places the decline of their influence. To make up the deficiency of a proper support

he would have smaller benefices consolidated, and the clergy practise medicine, or follow agriculture. We wish him to reconsider the case of *citizens* and of *rustics*, for which he is a zealous advocate. Subscription to articles in matters of religion, he thinks, is the only effectual means to prevent the fatal consequences of superstition and fanaticism; and yet the experience of all ages hath proved, down to the present, that it is insufficient and futile.

IV. *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters.* By the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh. 2s. Cadell.

A very valuable legacy! The worthy father hath given to his daughters, and as many of the fair sex as will peruse this treatise, excellent instructions on the several heads of religion, conduct and behaviour, amusements, friendship, love, and marriage. Admirably calculated

To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life.

We recommend the following sensible observations to the regard of both sexes. "Be punctual in the stated performance of your private devotions, morning and evening. If you have any sensibility or imagination, this will establish such an intercourse between you and the Supreme Being, as will be of infinite consequence to you in life. It will communicate an habitual cheerfulness to your tempers, give a firmness and steadiness to your virtue, and enable you to go through all the vicissitudes of human life with propriety and dignity. I wish you to be regular in your attendance on public worship, and in receiving the communion. In your behaviour there, observe an exemplary attention and gravity — make the devotional taste habitual. Avoid all grimace and ostentation in your religious duties: they are the usual cloaks of hypocrisy, at least, they shew a weak and vain mind. Cultivate an enlarged charity for all mankind, however they may differ from you in their religious opinions. That difference may probably arise from causes in which you had no share, and from which you can derive no merit."

V. *Cases in the acute Rheumatism and the Gout; with cursory Remarks, and the Method of Treatment.* By Thomas Dawson, M.D. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

It is a just observation, that too much credulity in matters of physic has been a principal cause of the slow advancement of that art. Illiberal and ungenerous minds are ever ready to oppose and traduce any remarkable deviation from the common road of practice; but the candid and ingenuous will examine for themselves, and submit every new experiment, not obviously hazardous, to the decisive test of fact and experience.

Dr. Dawson appears by this treatise to have stepped out of the common track, in the use of the *tincture of galicum*, increasing the power and extent of the medicine, by enlarging the dose to double the usual quantity, and by a variety of cases in the acute rheumatism and the gout, we see that he happily succeeded. The cases are drawn up with great plainness, not with the usual ridiculous parade of physical writings; the observations and remarks are sensible and judicious, and the humane author's chief view in the publication appears to have been, the reducing the proportion of human misery, and exciting other physicians to pursue a similar method of improving the efficacy of medicines.

VI. *The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver.* Abridged from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely. 12mo. 3s. Johnson.

Dr. Battely was rector of Adisham in Kent, prebendary of Canterbury, and archdeacon of the diocese. His situation, his good knowledge of the Greek and Roman authors, and his taste for antiquities, well qualified him for that investigation, of which this small volume is an abridgement. To these researches he was also prompted by coins, fibulæ, rings, keys, urns, and other Roman antiquities, being daily found in his neighbourhood, and brought to him. The treatise before us will afford entertainment to antiquarians, to the inhabitants of the isle of Thanet, and particularly to those of Sandwich, Richborough, and Reculver. Dr. Battely seems to have fully ascertained, that Boulogne (Gesoriacum) was the place from which Cæsar sailed when he came to England; and Richborough (Rutupiæ) the place where he landed. He is also of opinion, that all the time the Romans were masters of the island, Richborough was the only port where they disembarked. On account of the frequency of passing from Gesoriacum, now Boulogne, to England, that place was called by Pliny the British port of the Morini. The origin of Rutupiæ or Richborough is here carried back from before the coming of Cæsar, even as far as the origin of commerce in England.

VII. *Remarks on the History of Scotland.* By Sir David Dalrymple. 3s. 6d. Cadell.

A candid and accurate remarker, far superior in abilities, as an historian, to his namesake, the memoir writer and collector of French letters, Sir David is for strictly adhering to the great and first law of history, TRUTH, and by no means approves of concealing any papers, or suppressing any important facts, whether in favour or disfavour of particular characters and parties. Our curious antiquaries and historians will find in these remarks, several particulars to exercise their talents, and promote their edification.

fication. When he differs in opinion from Lord Lyttelton, Hume, Robertson, and others, he gives his reasons, and not embittered with the spirit of party or controversy. The most interesting chapter of the work is that which treats of the *sonnets* ascribed to Queen Mary. In opposition to her late apologist, he contends, that the *sonnets* in the Scottish language are what they were said to be, a version from the French. He gives some examples to satisfy his impartial readers who understand French, which her votaries, who, like Mr. Goodall, imagine that "Mary had not one single foible from her cradle to her grave," will not well relish. If the *sonnets* were composed by Mary, Sir David fixes the time between the 24th of April, and the 15th of May, 1567, contrary to Dr. Robertson's hypothesis. He proves, that the person who composed the *sonnets* was well acquainted with Mary's instructions to her ambassadors at the French court, dated in May, 1567; and points out many passages in the *instructions*, and in the *sonnets* which bear a wonderful resemblance to each other. He examines also the *sonnets* by the usual and best criteria of detecting a forgery, by internal evidence, and says, "Unfortunately, the falsity of the *sonnets* cannot be ascertained by either criterion."

VIII. *Religious Intolerance no Part of the general Plan either of the Mosaic or Christian Dispensation, proved by scriptural Inferences and Deductions, after a Method entirely new. By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.* 2s. Rivington.

An excellent pamphlet. The reverend dean hath here shewed himself to be both an accurate writer, and a warm friend to religious liberty in its utmost extent, even for papists. After examining and vindicating the Old Testament scriptures and precedents, and clearing them of the objections which have been urged from them against his state of the case, he comes to the New Testament: the language of which is so far from warranting, that it expressly forbids us to have recourse to persecution. Christianity and persecution can have no affinity to, no alliance, no connection with, each other. The Dean maintains, that *civil government* hath no right even to interfere in the affairs of religion, any otherwise than by way of charity and persuasion, and by virtue of free gifts, bounties, and encouragements, which are methods that any private individual hath as clear a right to use as the public magistrate. As it is acknowledged, that when men enter into society they must part with some of their natural rights, the question is, What rights are to be surrendered — which are they still to retain? Those rights, which the magistrate can more advantageously manage than the man himself, for his own, and for the general good, are to be given

up; but all others, which properly and immediately belong to his own person, are to be retained. For instance, the Dean argues, "He ought not to give up the right of *eating and drinking*: indeed he cannot; because these are personal things, where no substitute can officiate for him: and for the same reason he ought not to surrender to any one his right of *thinking and judging* for himself in the affairs of religion; because this likewise is a personal thing between God and his own conscience, and he can neither be saved nor damned by proxy." That a man, who doth not disturb the public peace, or endanger the safety of the state, ought not to be molested in the peaceable worship of God after his own way, the reverend author says "is a general rule, applicable to all states and countries, and to all establishments civil or religious, throughout the face of the earth."

We lament, that by the pusillanimity, or worldly and ministerial policy of the leading *dissenting ministers*, which kept them from applying to parliament this session, the public have been deprived of a large prefatory discourse, which the Dean had prepared to precede the present tract: in which, as he informs us, would have been set forth "the mistaken policy of penal laws of any kind against ecclesiastical non-conformity, and the particular detriment and disgrace which the church of England now sustains in various instances by the continuance of such laws." In which he would also have animadverted on "the inconsistency of too many among the dissenters, who at the very instant they were soliciting to have their own necks freed from what they esteem the galling yoke of a church test and penal laws, were yet some of the greatest zealots for continuing the same on the necks of other dissenters from the national establishment." And he might have added, who abandoned to the vengeance of the penal laws many of their own protestant brethren, who pointed out to them this inconsistency, this capital error in their application, and exhorted them to change their partial, unbrotherly object and pursuit, and to petition for an *absolute repeal* of the penal laws against protestant dissenters. We heartily join with the Dean in asserting, that liberty of conscience, where no practices are inconsistent with the safety of civil society, is the universal birthright of all mankind. And even as to those disputes and controversies, which may arise from time to time among the contending parties, the less the magistrate interferes, (only to preserve peace, and prevent the combatants from devouring one another) the sooner will the zealots on both sides come to a right understanding, and discover that the business of religion is not to destroy mens lives, but to save them.

1774.

IX. *A brief and dispassionate View of the Difficulties attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems; occasioned by the fierce Controversies now on foot, and designed to assist candid, humble, and modest Enquirers, in their Searches after Gospel Truths.* By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. 3d. Rivington.

Short but comprehensive. The Dean's conclusion is, that the trinitarian system hath great difficulties, which human reason cannot pretend to master. The Arian full as great, besides distorting many plain passages of scripture; and the Socinian strips the Christian of all comforts in the covenant of grace, and sinks the gospel into a system of mere morality.

X. *Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America.* 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

These considerations are well arranged, and abound with liberal and manly sentiments. The author hath judiciously traced the cause of the unhappy dissension between administration and the colonies. It is not the duty of a few shillings upon some sorts of paper or parchment, or of a few pence upon a pound of tea — no: the Americans know the weight of the taxing hand in England, and know their all to be at stake upon the cast. "Suppose one person to have in his pocket one hundred pounds, but another to have the right to take it from him, and to put it into his own pocket, or to do with it what he pleases, to whom does that money belong? This needs no answer. Suppose the sum to be a thousand or ten thousand pounds, it makes no difference. Suppose one person to have a right to demand of another, not only a certain sum, or what he has about him, but as much as he pleases, and as often. This goes to the *all* of that other. Suppose not one single person only to be subject to such demands, but a number of men, a colony, or any other community, to be so subject to the demands of some other society, that in like manner will go to their all; and this is so evident, that whoever shall multiply words on the subject will hardly do it for the sake of being convinced. If it be said, that the money raised on the Americans is to be employed for their own benefit, who is to determine, whether any money at all is wanted for such purposes as civil service, or military defence — they who pay it, or they who take it? Who are to determine the quantity wanted? they who take it. Who are to determine, whether it is really laid out in the purposes pretended? they who take it. Suppose the Americans should be of opinion, that the money so raised is not used for their advantage, but the contrary, is that a bar to their raising? — no. Suppose them to complain, that the money pretended to be laid out is given to corrupt the governor and judges, is that a bar? — no. Suppose them to signify, that

the money alledged to be used in their military defence, is employed in paying troops to enslave them, and which they had rather be without, is that a bar to their raising? — no. Wherein then does this differ from will and pleasure in the *most absolute sense*?"

The possible and probable consequences of the *acts* lately passed against the colony of Massachusetts's bay are largely and clearly pointed out, particularly, one, which may involve in one common confusion the nation, the government, and administration itself, "a failure of the public revenue," so as to render it impossible to pay the interest of the national debt, the navy, the army, the civil list, and numerous other expences. The objections against the colonists are candidly stated, and we think fully answered. To reason about charters, like Mr. Mauduit*, is ridiculous, as if men had no right of a higher nature than royal grants and charters, rights superior to, and independent of them. We recommend to the author in the second edition a little more attention to his style, and wish that every member of the legislature would peruse his considerations. Very little profit to the state is what administration is now apparently contending for, and yet a gulf is before us, which will not admit many steps forwards, or administration and the public be plunged headlong into it.

XI. *The Minstrel; or, The Progress of Genius. A Poem. The Second Book.* By James Beattie, LL.D. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

Dr. Beattie's character, as a moral writer and a poet, is too well known to need any additional description or eulogium. We shall therefore only select the following stanzas for the present entertainment of our readers.

XXXIII.

And now, at length, to Edwin's ardent gaze
The Muse of History unrolls her page;
But few, alas! the scenes her art displays,
To charm his fancy, or his heart engage.
Here chiefs their thirst of power in blood
assuage,
And straight their flames with tenfold fierceness
burn:
Here smiling Virtue prompts the patriot's rage,
But lo, ere long, is left alone to mourn,
And languish in the dust, and clasp th' abandon'd urn.

XXXIV.

Ah, what avails, he said, to trace the springs
That whirl of empire, the stupendous wheel!
Ah, what have I to do with conquering kings,
Hands drench'd in blood, and breasts begirt
with steel!
To those, whom Nature taught to think and
Heroes, alas, are things of small concern!
Could History man's secret heart reveal,
And what imports a heaven-born mind to
learn,
The transcripts to explore what bosom would
not yearn!
Then

* See the Review of Books in last month's Magazine.

Then the author proceeds to show the influence of a philosophic spirit in humanizing the mind, and preparing it for intellectual exertion and delicate pleasure; in exploring, by the help of geometry, the system of the universe; in banishing superstition; in promoting navigation, agriculture, medicine, and moral and political science.

- - - - - Fancy now no more
Wantons on fickle pinion thro' the skies;
But fix'd in aim, and conscious of her power,
Sublime from cause to cause exults to rise,
Creation's blended stores arranging as she
flies.

XII. *An exact and circumstantial History of the Battle of Flodden, in Verse, written about the Time of Queen Elizabeth. In which are related many particular Facts not to be found in the English History. Published from a curious Manuscript in the Possession of John Askew, of Palinsburn in Northumberland, Esq. with Notes. By Robert Lambe, Vicar of Norham upon Tweed. 4s. Dilly.*

The poem consists of 577 verses, and for the age in which it was written hath much merit. The notes are very instructive and entertaining: they contain a great deal of historical matter, and explain many words used by Shakespeare, and in the northern counties. An Appendix is subjoined, which contains the valuation of the bishopric of Durham, anno 1534. A letter of the late Dr. Bentley; and three old historical ballads or songs.

XIII. *Farringdon-Hill. A Poem. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.*

The hill here celebrated commands an extensive prospect over part of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire: the neighbouring seats are very poetically described, with the characters of some of their possessors. Hampden is very justly distinguished.
O sacred name! by every tie endear'd!
Lov'd by your friends, by all who knew re-
ver'd.

Speaking of Farringdon house, which belonged to Sir Robert Pye, who married a daughter of Hampden, and was colonel in the parliament army,

Here, ever slumbering with the silent dead,
Thy daughter, glorious Hampden! rests her
head.

O cruel mother! say why does not here
Thy youthful Hampden press his early bier!
Why does no storied urn his worth proclaim,
Who shar'd his grandfire's virtues with his
name!

Untimely on a distant shore he died,
The wretched victim of a parent's pride.

This history is related in very plaintive notes, and the whole poem hath much merit.

XIV. *A Poem on the Times. By Miss Fell. 1s. Wilkie.*

Miss Fell's Muse is tolerably poetic and exceedingly loyal. With heart-felt joy she presents

Her choicest offerings to her much-lov'd king,
His piety, and constancy of mind,
With courage, firmness, resolution join'd,
are her admiration and theme; and the British constitution also, which in her eyes

So nearly to perfection is allied,
That in the finish'd plan, with joy we see
The monarch glorious, and the people free.

XV. *The Patron. A Satire. 1s. Flexney.*

The author is certainly inspired by one of the Muses; his versification is good and animated; some vicious characters are well lashed, and more are threatened.

XVI. *The Apostate Ecclesiastic. A Poem. Being candid Animadversions on that reverend mock Patriot Parson H--ne. 1s. Bew.*

A panegyric on Mr. Wilkes, but scarcely worth reading. As for the ecclesiastic, we are told, that private quarrels damped his public spirit, and now

- - - - - Shame and infamy,
Perfidious H--ne, are all remains of thee.

XVII. *Sophronia and Hilario. An Elegy. By Charles Crawford, Esq. 1s. 6d. Becket.*

This elegy hath great poetical merit; but the author brings his friend to a duel, without any adequate cause, even according to the modern rules of honour. Nothing but blood must wash away the blow Hilario received on his cheek, though he had levelled his antagonist for it with the floor. Some of the lines are also sullied with improper epithets,

Come on, he said, come on, thou damned
thing, &c.

XVIII. *The Progress of Gallantry. A Poetical Essay. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.*

Tolerable poetry, good sentiments, and the subject entertaining.

Let gallantry subsist through life,
And as a lover court your wife.
In virtuous wedlock joys abound,
Which libertines have never found.

XIX. *An Elegy on the approaching Dissolution of Parliament. 1s. Almon.*

The author prophesies instead of mourns—
North is to command the treasury-bench
and the motley tribe within certain walls
the next parliament; and thou, Norton,

- - - - - Again shalt wear
Thy cumb'rous honours in th' unwelcome
chair;
In endless dissolution none shall fall,
Who in the House have bow'd the knee to
Bail.

*Publications this Month, besides those that have been reviewed.***AMERICAN AFFAIRS.**

THE Report of the Lords Committees appointed by the House of Lords to enquire into the several Proceedings in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in Opposition to the Sovereignty of his Majesty in his Parliament of Great Britain over that Province; and also what hath passed in that House relative thereto; from the first Day of January, 1774. 2s. 6d. Bingley.

The American Crisis; a Letter addressed by Permission to the Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council, &c. on the present alarming Disturbances in the Colonies. By William Allen, Esq. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

ANTIQUITIES.

Inscriptiones Antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ; in Asia Minori et Græcia, præsertim Athenis collectæ; cum Appendice, exscriptis editisque Ricard. Chandler, S.T.P. Coll. Mag. & Soc. Antiq. Socius. Folio. 2l. 5s. Robson.

HISTORY and VOYAGES.

The History of ancient Egypt, as extant in the Greek Historians, Poets, and others; together with the State of the Religion, Laws, Arts, and Government, from the first Settlement under Mizraim to the final Subversion of the Empire by Cambyfes, containing a Space of 1664 Years. By George Laughton, D. D. 5s. Cadell.

A Voyage to the Hebrides, in 1772. By Thomas Pennant, Esq. In which is included an Account of Staffa, communicated by Joseph Banks, Esq. Illustrated with 45 Copper-plates. 4to. White.

L A W.

Reflections on the Law of Arrests in civil Actions; wherein is particularly considered the Case of Lieut. Gen. Gansel, and a faithful Report contained of the Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, pronounced Jan. 27, 1774, upon the General's Motion. 1s. Wheble.

A Letter to the Solicitor General; being an Appendix to the Pamphlet entitled, An Appeal to the Public, relative to a Cause determined in the Court of Chancery, in four Letters to Mr. John Vernon. 6d. Wheble.

M E D I C A L.

A Treatise of Child-bed Fevers, and on the Method of preventing them. Being a Supplement to the Books lately written on the Subject. To which are prefixed two Dissertations; the one on the Brain and Nerves, the other on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and on different Kinds of Irritability. By Thomas Kirkland, M.D. 4s. Baldwin.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

Miscellaneous and Fugitive Pieces, Vol. Third. 3s. 6d. Davies.
May, 1774.

Observations on the present State of our Gold and Silver Coins, 1730. By the late John Conduit, Esq. Member for Southampton, and Master of his Majesty's Mint. 1s. 6d. Becket.

A New and Easy Method of finding the Longitude at Sea, with like Accuracy that the Latitude is found, adapted to general Use. By T. Kean. 1s. 6d. Nourse.

The Advantages of an Alliance with the Great Mogul: In which are principally considered three Points of the highest Importance to the British Nation. By J. Morrison, Esq. 1s. W Cadell.

The Liberty of the Press considered. Addressed to Lord Quicksand, imploring his Protection. By Magna Charta in Weeds. Setting forth the wonderful Exploits of that celebrated Nobleman, as a Naval Commander, with his shining Virtues, both in private and public Life, especially his Chastity, Humanity, Integrity, Courage, &c. 1s. Bew.

An Address to the Freeholders of the County of Cumberland, and Freemen of the City of Carlisle, shewing how the House of Commons consist, and an Abstract of the Qualifications (by Law) of the Electors of the Counties, Cities and Boroughs, and also of the Elected according to the Place they represent, and the Proceedings (and Laws against Bribery) at Elections, and who are not proper Persons to represent them in Parliament. By a Freeholder of the County. 1s. 6d. 4to. Allen.

The Substance of the Evidence delivered to a Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, by the Merchants and Traders of London, concerned in the Trade to Germany and Holland and of the Dealers in Foreign Linens, as summed up by Mr. Glover. To which is annexed, his Speech, introductory to the Proposals laid before the Annuitants of Mess^{rs}. Douglas Heron and Co. at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, on the 9th of February 1774. 1s. 6d. J. Wilkie.

Strictures on Military Discipline in a Series of Letters: With a Military Discourse, in which is interpersed some Account of the Scotch Brigade in the Dutch Service, and in the Service of Gustavus Adolphus. By an Officer. 3s. Donaldson.

Experiments and Observations on different kinds of Air. By Joseph Priestley. LL.D. 5s. 8vo. Johnson.

Rational Recreations. 4 Vols. 8vo. In which the Principles of Numbers and Natural Philosophy are clearly and copiously elucidated, by a Series of easy, entertaining and interesting Experiments. By W. Hooper, M.D. 1l. 1s. Davis.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

*For the LONDON MAGAZINE.*IMITATION des METAMORPHOSES
D' OVIDE.*En vers libres, héroïques, & burlesques.**(Continued from our Magazine for March.)*

LES PIERRES CHANGEES EN HOMMES.

Interea repetunt, &c. v. 388.

LES deux suppliants prosternés
Ne savent que penser, ils sont tous con-
sternés,

Ils se mettent tous deux l'esprit à la torture,
Pour pénétrer le sens de cette énigme obscure,
Après avoir longtems réfléchi, combiné,
Deucalion l'ayant, à la fin, deviné,
Sans souhaiter pourtant des louanges frivoles,
Tranquillisa Pyrrha, par ces sages paroles :
Chere épouse, dit il, où je suis dans l'erreur,
Où nous pouvons, je crois, sans scrupule, et
sans peur,

Obéir à l'oracle, et voici le mystère :

Notre grand' mere c'est la terre,
C'est à nous à jeter derrière notre dos,
Des pierres que l'oracle annonce être ses os :
Voilà mon avis, et je pense

Que nous pouvons, au moins, faire l'expé-
rience.

Quoyque cette explication
Fit sur Dame Pyrrha beaucoup d'impression,
Elle n'est pas encor sans appréhension,

Tant cet oracle les effraye ;
Mais elle consent qu'il essaye,
C'étoit aussi son plus court de ceder.

Ils sortent donc, sans plus tarder,
Ayant chacun délié leur ceinture,
Et chacun voilé leur figure,

Jettant roches à l'aventure.
Si le fait n'étoit attesté,
Par la plus grave autorité,

Je veux dire l'antiquité,
Qui croiroit qu'alors chaque pierre
Changea de forme et de matiere ?

Perdant d'abord leur dureté premiere,
Puis, par degrés, s'amollissant,
S'allongeant, et s'élargissant,
On peut y découvrir, sans peine,
Quelque traits de figure humaine,

Mais grossiers, et non achevés,
Tels que nous les voyans sur le marbre gravés,
Avant que le sculpteur ait taillé sa statue.

Si ce fût un spectacle agréable à leur vue,
Ils furent encor plus charmés
De voir paroître enfin des humains bien
formés ;

Car, bientôt, la substance humide,
Se tourne en chair, l'autre solide
Se change en os, et, comme auparavant,
La veine a retenu son nom jusqu'à présent.

C'est de cette étrange maniere,
Que ces tendres époux repeuplerent la terre.
Par divine opération,
Les pierres de Deucalion

Devenant autant de beaux hommes,
Tout aussi grands que nous le sommes ;
Et toutes celles que Pyrrha,
Avec plus de grâces, jetta,
Presentant autant de femmes
Beaucoup plus douces et plus belles.
Si l'homme est donc constant à souffrir tous
ces maux

Infatigable en ses travaux,
Rien d'étonnant ; car la seule matiere,
Dont il est fait, ne fut que de la pierre.

NIVET DESBRIERES,

Bachelier en droit de l'Université
d'Orléans.

*(To be continued.)**Fautes à corriger dans le dernier Magasin.**V. 28, lisez,*

Ils font cette simple priere.

*V. 31, lisez,*Quand à leur excellence humblement on
s'adresse.*For the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

M A Y.

ADDRESSED TO MR. THOMPSON OF KIW.

LUXURIANT Spring returns ! Now
ev'ry vein [gay,
Beats high with genial warmth : all nature's
And love triumphant, with despotic reign,
Rules every breast and welcomes in the MAY.

The sylvan scene in all its verdure glows,
And vocal songsters warble thro' the grove ;
The swelling flowers their opening sweets
disclose,

And ev'ry wish, and ev'ry voice is love.

With you the Summer's heat, the Winter's
frost,

The peaceful Autumn, pleasing pass away ;
Revolving seasons and their change is lost,
With you, 'tis always Spring, with you, 'tis
always MAY.

Cavendish Square.

1774.

J. B—l—k—t.

LOUGHERNE TO KITTY.

WHY must Kitty mild and gay,
As the blooming month of May,
Fly, while Nature to detain
Venus and her youthful train,
Bidding sible cares be gone,
Puts her gayest dresses on,
And profusely scatters here
All the beauties of the year,
Beauties of a thousand hues,
Which the joyful sun renews,
Beauties, which if Kitty frown,
Hang their drooping heads a-down,

RING.

R.

Andante.

Sy.

tr.

3 tr.

tr.

Sharp ing Spring; The Trees their va - ry'd

tr.

tr.

Blossoms

tr.

lift'ning Plain, And war - - bling

charms

THE CHEERFUL

Set by Mr. P. C.

Andante. *Sy.*



Sharp Win - ter melts and spreads her Wing, A pleasin



Blossoms wear, And op'ning Flow'rs perfume the Air;



Sweet Phi - lo - me - la tunes her Strain, And



FUL SPRING.

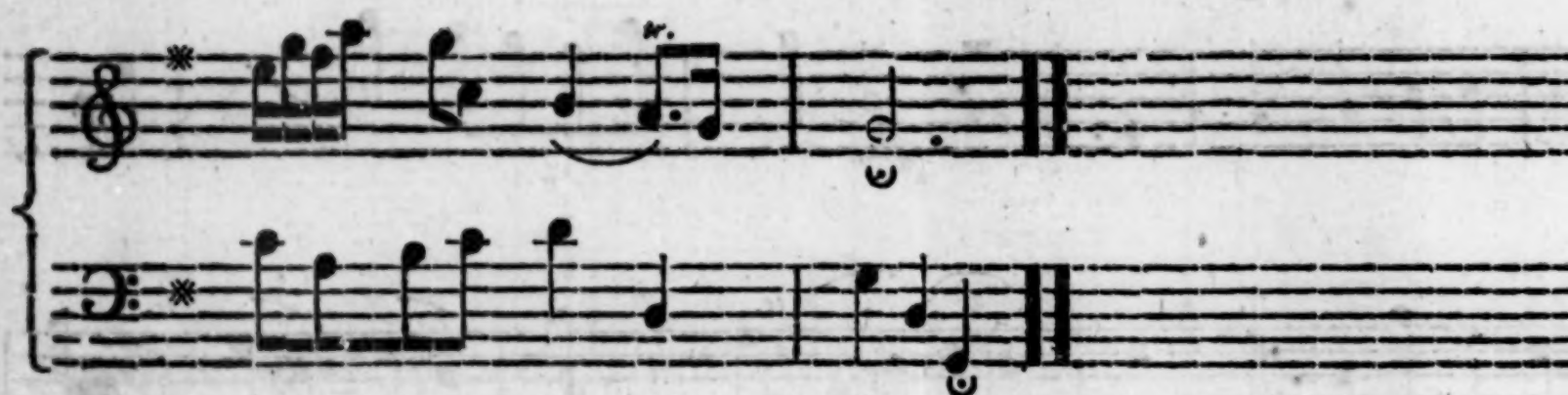
. GARDINER.



charms



SONG cont



II.

The Sun increafes ev'ry Round,
The Snow is vanish'd from the Ground ;
With Songs the vocal Forests ring,
All to adorn the cheerful Spring ;
The Meadows all around are feen,
Cover'd o'er with lovely Green.

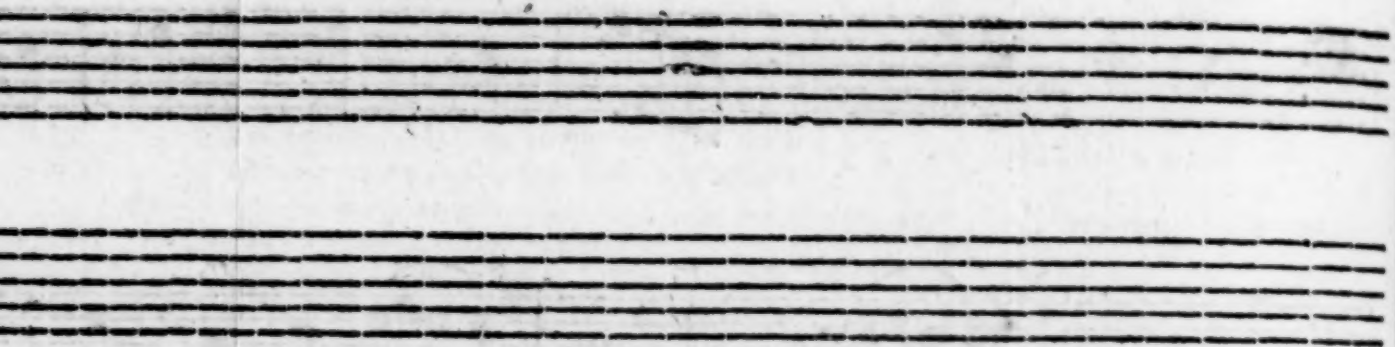


THE SHEEP-S



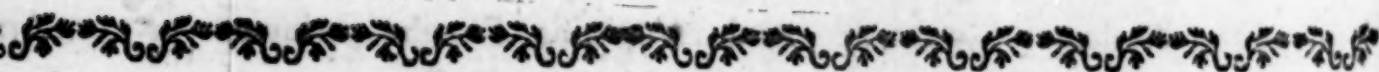
First Man fet to the second Woman, and not turn ; first Woman do the same to
turn your Partner.

continued.



III.

The dusky Clouds so swiftly fly,
And leave behind the azure Sky ;
The Mountains smile, the Hills are gay,
The Valleys boast the Pride of May ;
The Streams that overflow'd their Mounds,
Now gently glide within their Bounds.



-SHEERING.



come to the second Man ; lead down first Couple, up again, and cast off ;
artner.

Por

Fade, and sicken unto
If uncherish'd by her b
Why will Kitty now
Here to tread the pansy
Why desert my charm
Where the nymphs in
And the charming scene
Mingling in the mazy
Round the magic rings
Kitty swam in measure
While the shepherds ea
Bore alas ! their equal
Panting, heaving, bea
To the motions of her
And, bewitch'd with g
Drank the magic of he
Why will now the fl
Leave those shepherds i
Nor behold the tender
Sporting with their blea
Lambs as harmless as t
And with fleecy white
Soft, and pure without
Like the down upon he
Can the lovely nym
All the beauties of my
Which invest the midd
By the liquid crystal bo
Like the silver girdle, b
Round the center of he
Why no longer will s
To the music of the lark
While the tuneful wel
With a tide of blended
But with less melodious
Than my Kitty speaks
Why will she no long
Through the thick-emb
Nor the willows, rang'd
Which adorn my grassy
If she should depart, ye
Sadden all your sprightly
All your spicy garlands
And these lonely willow
Kitty, curious to disc

THE M

L O N D

TUESDAY, 1

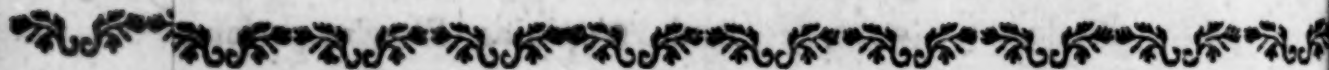
N Friday
tween th
Fordyce
argued i
Bench
It appear
a gentleman of charac
friend of Fordyce and
distressed on Saturday, t
deposited in their hand
pose of saving them du
holidays, when the F
This being done out of
dyce finding that their

ed.



III.

The dusky Clouds so swiftly fly,
And leave behind the azure Sky ;
The Mountains smile, the Hills are gay,
The Valleys boast the Pride of May ;
The Streams that overflow'd their Mounds,
Now gently glide within their Bounds.



ERING.



Second Man ; lead down first Couple, up again, and cast off ;

Fade, and sicken unto death,
 If uncherish'd by her breath?
 Why will Kitty now disdain
 Here to tread the pansy'd plain?
 Why desert my charming isle,
 Where the nymphs in concert smile,
 And the charming scene enhance,
 Mingling in the mazy dance
 Round the magic ring, where oft
 Kitty swam in measure soft,
 While the shepherds easy hearts
 Bore alas! their equal parts,
 Panting, heaving, beating fleet
 To the motions of her feet,
 And, bewitch'd with glad surprise,
 Drank the magic of her eyes.

Why will now the flying fair
 Leave those shepherds in despair,
 Nor behold the tender lambs,
 Sporting with their bleating dams,
 Lambs as harmless as the maid,
 And with fleecy white array'd,
 Soft, and pure without a speck,
 Like the down upon her neck?

Can the lovely nymph forsake
 All the beauties of my lake,
 Which invest the middle ground,
 By the liquid crystal bound,
 Like the silver girdle, brac'd
 Round the center of her waist?

Why no longer will she hark
 To the music of the lark,
 While the tuneful welkin floats
 With a tide of blended notes,
 But with less melodious flow,
 Than my Kitty speaks below?

Why will she no longer rove
 Through the thick-embower'd grove,
 Nor the willows, rang'd in ranks,
 Which adorn my grassy banks?
 If she should depart, ye swains,
 Sadden all your sprightly strains,
 All your spicy garlands tear,
 And these lonely willows wear.
 Kitty, curious to discern

All the charms of amber Erne,
 Representing to the sight
 Various objects of delight;
 Fields, and flocks on mossy beds,
 Forests with inverted heads;
 Dales, and hills untaught to rise,
 Pointing to the nether skies,
 Must you overwhelm me with alarms,
 And relinquish all those charms?

Can you cease with beamy eye,
 To survey my finny fry,
 Gliding gorgeous to behold,
 Clad in coats of scaly gold,
 Or thy brighter face impress
 On the mirror of my breast,
 While some youth with ardent eyes,
 For the wat'ry Kitty dyes?
 Must you pass, and must my glee,
 Vanish from these banks with thee,
 Like that Kitty false, alas!
 Flitting from the fluid glass?

But, O virgin, while thy prime
 Flutters on the wings of time,
 Would you rule, and rule alone,
 Here erect your softer throne;
 Where your sweet attractive mien,
 And your virtues may be seen,
 Better by the swains obey'd
 In the calm sequester'd shade.
 Than within Eblana's walls,
 Plagu'd with visits, drums, and balls,
 Circles of fantastic joys,
 Stunn'd with everlasting noise,
 Where your merit, which the wise,
 And the just must ever prize,
 Envied by the vain, and loud,
 May be lost among the crowd.

Thus, with gently flowing tide,
 Though my pleasant waters glide,
 Yet, when through their winding space
 They have run their humid race,
 Lo! the lake resigns its charms
 To the lawless ocean's arms,
 There they perish on the shore,
 Swallowed in the wild uproar.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

ON Friday last, the cause between the assignees of Mr. Fordyce and Mr. Fisher was argued in the court of King's Bench at Westminster-hall.

It appeared that Mr. Fisher, a gentleman of character, and a particular friend of Fordyce and Co. finding the house distressed on Saturday, the 6th of June, 1772, deposited in their hands 7000*l.* for the purpose of saving them during the Whitsuntide holidays, when the Bank would be shut. This being done out of friendship, Mr. Fordyce finding that their situation was despe-

rate, on the Tuesday following sent two notes for the money to Mr. Fisher, which were delivered to Mr. Harrison in trust for Mr. Fisher, he being then out of town. The assignees brought this action to recover the notes. After the pleadings of the counsel on each side were finished, the judges directed the cause to stand over for judgment.

WEDNESDAY 4.

On Monday the court of King's Bench was moved by Mr. Dunning on behalf of Mr. Macklin, belonging to Covent-Garden play-house, for a rule on six gentlemen, to shew cause why an information should not be filed against them for a riotous conspiracy, to deprive Mr. Macklin of his livelihood, by

M m 2

forcing

forcing the managers of Covent-Garden theatre to discharge Mr. Macklin therefrom, on the 18th of November last, which rule the court was pleased to grant accordingly.

FRIDAY 6.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at a music shop in King-street, Covent-Garden, which consumed the house and all the furniture. Mr. Kennedy and his wife, who directed the company of performers at Richmond last summer, were upon a visit to Mr. Younger, who kept the house. Mr. Kennedy was asleep when the fire was discovered: he was awakened by his wife, and immediately got up, desiring her to accompany him down the stairs, which were then in flames: she bid him run down, saying she would instantly follow him. Almost without knowing what he did, he rushed forward, and gained the street-door, but not without being violently scorched. He returned, however, to fetch his wife; but the insufferable heat obliged him to retreat. Mrs. Kennedy and a young lady were seen calling for help at the back window of the garret immediately afterwards, but in an instant disappeared. Their bodies were on Wednesday night dug out of the ruins, in which they were found arm in arm. Mr. Kennedy, by this dreadful accident, lost the little all many years industry had reaped. He was preparing to go as manager of a summer company to Canterbury, and had expended almost every shilling he had in the purchase of clothes and necessaries for that purpose. However, this misfortune of Mr. Younger and Mr. Kennedy has been considerably alleviated by the liberal and generous contributions of the public.

It is said that the above fatal accident happened by a young lady, who had been reading in bed, falling asleep without putting out the candle.

MONDAY 9.

A petition presented on Wednesday from the corporation of London, respecting the navigation of the Thames below Staines, sets forth, "that the petitioners being desirous to promote a work of so great a public concern as the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, are willing, in case all further proceedings in the said bill now depending before the House be stopped, to apply the sum of 10,000*l.* out of their own estates, if necessary, towards the improving and completing the navigation of the said river, within their liberties westward of London bridge; and flatter themselves, that the sum of 10,000*l.* will be sufficient for that purpose, without laying a toll or duty on any persons navigating the river Thames within their said liberties."

TUESDAY 10.

On Saturday the inquest of Aldersgate ward went out privately, and detected a woman selling milk with short measures;

yesterday she was summoned before the lord mayor, when his lordship ordered all her measures to be broken; but, upon some of the inquest giving her a good character, she was dismissed without paying the fine, on her promising not to be guilty of the like offence again. His lordship gave orders to his officers to take all milk-people into custody who make use of measures unstamped, that they may be dealt with according to law.

The latest advices from Ireland give accounts, that the nobility and gentry, landholders in that kingdom, have come to the laudable resolution of lowering their rents, to lett no lease for more than 21 years, and further to make divisions of all large farms, so that no private person may hold more than 150*l.* sterling per annum.

WEDNESDAY 11.

Yesterday the House of Commons agreed to seventeen resolutions of the preceding day on the gold coin, which were as follow:

1. Resolved, That the gold coin of this realm has been greatly diminished, by clipping, filing, &c. particularly of late years; so that the several pieces of unlawfully diminished gold coin, which have been received into the bank at the mint price, in pursuance of the directions from the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, of the 23d of July, 1773, amounting in value to 3,418,960*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* have been found to be deficient, upon an average, at least nine per cent.

2. That part of such of the gold coin, now remaining in circulation, coined before the accession of his present majesty, is deficient in weight five pounds per cent. and that a part of so much thereof, as hath been coined during the reign of his present majesty, before the first of January 1772, is deficient two and an half per cent.

3. That it has been a practice to export and melt down the new and perfect gold coin, soon after it is issued, for private advantage.

4. That while pieces of gold coin, differing so greatly in weight, are allowed to be current under the same denomination, and at the same rate and value, great quantities of the new and perfect pieces will continue to be exported and melted down; and, there is reason to apprehend, will be re-coined into pieces the most deficient that are allowed to be current.

5. That, to prevent the mischiefs to which the public are thus exposed, it is proper that all guineas, weighing less than five penny-weights eight grains; and all half guineas, weighing less than two penny-weights sixteen grains; and all quarter guineas, weighing less than one penny-weight eight grains, be called in, and be re-coined.

6. That the said guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas, be called in by degrees; and

and that it is proper to proceed therein as fast as the occasions of circulation will allow, and as the officers of the mint are able to re-coin the same.

7. That, for the purpose of calling in the said guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas, it is proper that certain days be appointed, after which they shall not be allowed in payment, or to pass, except only to the collectors and receivers of the public revenues, or to such persons as shall be appointed by his majesty to receive and exchange the same; and that certain other days be appointed, after which they be not allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, or to be exchanged in manner before mentioned.

8. That all such guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas be re-coined according to the established standard of the mint, both as to weight and fineness.

9. That the public bear the loss arising from the deficiency and re-coinage of the said guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas; provided such deficiency does not exceed the rates settled by the order of the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, of the 23d of July last, and provided they be offered in payment to the receivers or collectors of the public revenue, or are brought to such persons as shall be authorized to receive and exchange the same, within the times to be appointed according to the foregoing resolutions.

10. That the methods of coining, hitherto invented for preventing the unlawful diminishing of the gold coin, and the laws hitherto enacted for the punishment of those that are guilty thereof, have been found to be ineffectual.

11. That the only effectual method of preserving the gold coin from being unlawfully diminished is, that the said coin should be current by weight as well as by tale.

12. That the most convenient method of making the gold coin so current is, that every person who shall receive in payment any piece or pieces of such coin deficient in weight, shall receive a compensation for the said deficiency from the person tendering the said coin.

13. That such compensation be at the rate of one half guinea for every sixty-five grains, and in the like proportion, as near as conveniently can be, for every grain under sixty-five, according to such tables as his majesty shall cause to be published for that purpose.

14. That considerable quantities of the old silver coin of this realm, or silver coin purporting to be such, greatly below the standard of the mint in weight, has been lately imported into this kingdom.

15. That it be made unlawful to import into this kingdom or Ireland, from foreign countries, any of the silver coin of this

realm, or any silver coin purporting to be such, that is not of the established standard of the mint in weight and fineness; and that the same, if seized, be made subject to confiscation.

16. That, for a limited time, the silver coin of this kingdom be not allowed to be legal tender in the payment of any sum exceeding fifty pounds, but according to its value by weight, after the rate of five shillings and two pence per ounce.

17. That there be made, under the direction of the officers of the mint, one weight of a guinea, and one weight of a shilling; and also other weights, being parts and multiples of the said guinea weight and shilling weight, according to the established standard of this realm; which several weights, after they have been ascertained by the report of the said officers, and approved by his majesty in council, shall be the standard weights for regulating and ascertaining all weights to be made use of for weighing the gold and silver coin of this realm, and shall be lodged in the custody of an officer, to be appointed for that purpose, with a salary, to be paid out of the coinage duties; and any weights, which shall from thenceforth be made use of for weighing the gold and silver coin of this realm, shall not be taken to be true and perfect, unless they have been first compared with the said standard weights; and, in testimony thereof, marked by the officers to whom the custody of the said standard weights shall be entrusted.

In the course of the above consideration of the state of the gold coin, a gentleman was called in, who gave an account of all the persons who had been convicted for clipping, coining, or otherwise diminishing the coin of this kingdom; he was particularly severe on Yorkshire, where he said he had been down, and seen many guineas which had been reduced 5s. 3d. some 5s. 4d. but the general run was from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each; that almost every woolcomber in the North kept a file for the purpose; that they were at no loss to sell their filings, for there were several private mints that would coin them a guinea or half a guinea for a shilling; he said, he had inspected into the nature of these private mints, and found they were so private that it was almost impossible for any person to find them out in their unlawful proceedings, for their houses were situated so that they could distinguish a person half a mile before he came to their house; that he remembered the principal master belonging to one of those mints (who was their sovereign, and in order to give him a pre-eminence, was called King David) was hanged; he said, it had been a common practice in the North to give 20s. for the use of 20 guineas for two hours, or they would give you 2s. for the use of two guineas half an hour;

hour; he passed great encomiums on the coin act passed last year, and said, there was no other way to prevent the circulation of bad coin than by weighing all suspicious coin that was tendered.

FRIDAY 13.

A correspondent informs us, that the president and society of antiquarians having met with a book called Rymer's *Fœdera*, containing about four and twenty volumes, wherein it mentions that King Edward the First, surnamed Long Shanks, was interred in a stone coffin, inclosed in a stone tomb, in one of the chapels in Westminster-Abbey, and that he was done over with wax, and a sum of money allowed in order to preserve the tomb; accordingly they applied to the dean of Westminster for leave to have the tomb opened. The dean being desirous to give all encouragement to curious enquiries, appointed Tuesday last for opening the same, he being present at the time, when, to the great astonishment of the curious gentlemen present, they found the royal corpse to appear as the historian informed them. He had on a gold and silver tissue robe, and a crimson velvet one over that; the jewels that were about him appeared very bright; he held a sceptre and dove in one hand, and a sceptre and cross in the other, which measured between four and five feet long: they lifted up the crown from his head, and his skull appeared bare; his face and hands seemed perfectly whole; he measured six feet two inches; he died on the 7th of July, 1307, in the 68th year of his age.

WEDNESDAY 18.

Yesterday's Gazette confirms the death of the French king, who expired, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th. instant, of the small ox, at his palace of Versailles, in the 64th year of his age, and the 59th of his reign.

After the late king's death, the princes and princesses of the blood had the honour to pay their homage to the King Louis XVI. his grandson, and to the queen.

On the 12th inst. at seven in the evening, the corpse was carried without ceremony to St. Denis, as is customary for princes who die of the small pox. The bishop of Senlis, first almoner to his majesty, attended the procession upon this occasion.

Immediately after the decease of the king, the friars of the royal monastery of St. Bernard, near the Tuilleries, were sent for by the great almoner of France to pray day and night by the body of the king till it was removed to St. Denis. They have had this office ever since their establishment at Paris, for the princesses and the royal family.

The dauphin of France, who succeeds to the crown, is grandson to the late king, is named Louis Augustus, was born Aug. 23,

1754, and married Maria Antonietta, of Austria, on May 16, 1770.—His brothers and sisters are, Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Count de Provence, born Nov. 17, 1755; married May 14, 1771, to princess Maria Josepha Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and grand-daughter of the late king of Sardinia. Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, born Oct. 9, 1757; married to another daughter of the king of Sardinia.—Maria Adelaide Clotilda Xaveria, born Sept. 23, 1759.—And Elizabeth Philippa Helena, May 3, 1764.

FRIDAY 20.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for the more impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay.

The bill for better regulating the civil government in Massachusetts Bay.

The bill to continue an act for establishing certain free ports in Jamaica.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments within the time limited by law, and allowing a farther time.

The bill for the future regulating the government of Quebec.

The bill for the better regulation of private madhouses.

The bill for better regulating insurances upon lives, and for prohibiting all such insurances, except in cases where the persons insuring shall have any interest in the life or death of the persons insured.

The bill for securing the lives of prisoners in gaols.

The bill to amend an act for the more effectually preventing frauds and abuses by persons employed in the manufacture of hats, woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, &c.

And several other public and private bills.

Yesterday the pilot who conducted the ship through the Downs, bound to St. Kitts, on board of which was the black sent off by his master against his inclination (as mentioned lately) was summoned to appear before one of the judges, in order to give evidence upon oath of what he knows of the affair, that the above mentioned captain may be prosecuted on his return to England. (See our last Magazine, page 206.)

MONDAY 23.

On Saturday Jane Cornforth was capitally convicted at the Old-Bailey, of the wilful murder of her male bastard child, and executed this morning. She had been about three months in the service of a person at Cow-Cross, as cook, without being suspected by any of the family of being pregnant; but the morning the fact was committed, one of the servants being in the privy heard a noise therein, and looking down saw a stick pushing against something white from one of the holes on the other

side the privy, and alarming his fellow servants they searched and found the child alive, but with part of its bowels pressed through a small hole in the belly, which were reduced; the child lived but a few hours after.

WEDNESDAY 25.

On Monday in the afternoon, two apprentices of Mess. Spencer and Perkins, watch-tool-makers, facing St. Sepulchre's church; an apprentice of Mr. Kearsley's, in the Old Baily, his uncle, and four other persons, took water for Greenwich; the waterman put up a sail to be the more expeditious in going down; when they got to Cuckold's Point the wind blew very brisk, and the boat took in some water, which alarmed some of them much; but one of the company, supposed to be in liquor, jumped up to frighten the rest, and reeling on one side, they all instantly got up; by which they overset the boat, and seven of them were drowned; the eighth was taken up alive, but is dangerously ill. The waterman and his boy were with difficulty saved. The bodies of all the seven were soon after found.

FRIDAY 27.

In the act for regulating drovers in the streets of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, among other matters, it is said that provision is to be made that all drovers shall have badges, with numbers affixed to them, to be worn on some conspicuous part; that they shall not be allowed to have dogs, or sticks with goads in them, and are only to carry whips or switches, the size of which is to be settled by the act. Every offender to be fined, and the fine to be paid to the prosecutor.

SATURDAY 28.

Yesterday the London booksellers bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed without a division.

MARRIAGES.

April **A**T St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Stephen White, of Queen's-college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Lavington, Lincolnshire, to Miss Sellow, daughter of the Rev. William Sellow, minister of Clerkenwell. — 8. The only son and heir of Lord Washington, to Miss Challiner, daughter of the late Mr. Challiner, merchant. — 23. At Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, Thomas Gill, Esq. collector of his majesty's customs in that port, to Miss Todd, of the same place. — *May* 8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the hon. Col. Harvey, of the third regiment of foot guards, to the daughter of the late Alderman Beckford. — At Brussels, the hon. Mr. Preston, to Miss Purefoy Aston, sister to Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. — 16. The Earl of Aboyne, to Lady Mary Douglas, sister of the Earl of Morton. — 21. At Marybone church, the

right hon. the Earl of Clanbrassill, to Miss Foley, eldest daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Hereford. — 26. At the same church, the rev. Charles Mordaunt, second son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. to Miss Musgrave, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. — At Bunny Park in Nottinghamshire, Clement Winstanley, Esq. high sheriff for the county of Leicester, to Miss Parkyns, daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny Park aforesaid.

DEATHS.

April **A**T her house in Hatton-garden, 4. Mrs. Martha Peers, sister of Sir Charles Peers, Bart. — 7. The hon. Thomas Hamilton, second son to the Earl of Haddington. — 20. At his chambers in Brick-court, in the Temple, Dr. Goldsmith, author of many ingenious pieces in prose and verse. — *May* 6. Sir Charles Styles, Bart. He married the hon. Isabella Wingfield, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, and sister to the present lord; by whom he has left one son and one daughter. — 9. At his house in Dublin, the hon. Edward Malone, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland. — 11. At his house in Park-lane, the right hon. John Ward, Viscount Dudley and Ward, lord warden of Birmingham, and recorder of Worcester. — 16. At Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Campbell, widow of John Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq. and sister of the Earl of Glencairne. — 18. His grace William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Earl of Chichester, comptroller of the seal, &c. &c. The title, with 8000l. per annum, which is entailed on the title, comes to the Duke of Grafton, who now takes the title of Duke of Cleveland. — 24. At her house in Somerset-street, Portman-square, Lady Palmer, relict of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.

B—NK—TS.

THOMAS DADE and David Beaty, of St. Giles in the fields, carpenters and copartners.
Henry Bagshaw and Peter Desbrosses, of Green-Lettuce-lane, London, tea-brokers and copartners.
Richard Offen, of Brede in Sussex, wheelwright and dealer in timber.
John Cleaver, of Wheeler-street, Christ church, Spital fields, staymaker.
Henry Fyale, of Preston in Lancashire, woollen-drafter.
James Martin, of Newington Butts, Surry, stone mason.
Richard Covell, of Margate, in the isle of Thanet, mariner.
Robert Rigals, of St. Saviour, Southwark, broker.
Thomas Baron, of St. Briavel's in Gloucestershire, money scrivener.
William Griffin and **Thomas Hodson**, of Stafford, cordwainers and copartners.
Suanna Edwards, of Plymouth, china-woman.
James Clegg, of Shawfield, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, batze-maker.
Thomas Wharton, of Ashborne in Derbyshire, grocer.
William Woodville, of Liverpool, merchant.
Jeffrey Waite, of New Malton, in Yorkshire, hatter.

William

John Cox, of Rag-freet, St. James, Clerkenwell, distiller.
 William Harker, of St. Paul, Deptford, in Kent, callico printer.
 Thomas Mare, of St. Andrew, Holborn.
 George Henry Eggers, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.
 Henry Stephens, of Bampton in Devonshire, apothecary.
 John Goolden, of Bridgnorth in Salop, shipwright and carpenter.
 Nicholas Boden, late of Birmingham, but now of Stafford, printer and bookseller.
 Lawrence Scotland, of St. James, Westminster, cabinet-maker.
 Samuel Godfrey, of Banbury in Oxfordshire, grocer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cleave Prior, Worcestershire, May 3.

ON Wednesday last a servant boy, belonging to Mr. Oldaker, of Cleave mills, accidentally fell into the water, about six yards above the mills, which being then at work, the rapidity of the water forced him under the wheel, and thereby caused the wheel to stop quite still for upwards of half a minute, when one of the ladles, breaking, let the boy through, after being torn in a most shocking manner; the flesh was stripped off his legs almost to the bones, his hips and one of his hands torn to pieces, and his head was also torn to such a degree, that the greatest part of it was laid bare to the skull. He was alive this day, and there are some hopes of recovery.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 13.

MONDAY and Tuesday upwards of 200 emigrants from the North, went from Glasgow to Greenock, to take the passage for America.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 26.

BY an officer just returned from the Grenades we learn, that the climate has proved very unwholesome to the last regiment sent there, and that it is customary for five or six private men to die in one day. The officers, however, continue in perfect health, which is a plain proof that the men are suffered to indulge themselves with too much drink, which is generally fatal to a new corps.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE last accounts from Russia mention the total defeat of the rebels in a battle near Oremberg, in which 2000 of them were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners.

In Poland, matters continue in the same distracted situation, the permanent council not being able to come to any final resolutions; while the king of Prussia is plundering that unhappy kingdom.

The grand Turk is assiduously employed in making preparations for the ensuing campaign against the Russians. All hopes of peace between those two powers will probably be no more thought of, till the horrors of war, the desolation of whole provinces, and the sacrifice of thousands of their subjects, shall have glutted their ambition.

In France, nothing is talked of but the death of the late king, the accession of the new one, the struggles of the great for places, and the disgrace of Madam Barre, whose fate may serve as a useful lesson to the vain and ambitious: the higher they rise, the more sudden and disgraceful will be their fall.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

THEOPHILUS on the proper manner of correcting Vice, and a Theorem, shall certainly be inserted next month.

We hope that we shall be able also to oblige, in this respect, Ahala on the Multiplication of Languages — Philanthropos on Ingratitude — Philaethes on the Reformation — and Paul on the London dissenting ministers late applications to Parliament.

The history of the Unfortunate Lovers shall be continued in our next Magazine.

We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the proposed plan for public examinations at Cambridge, and to A Small River for his remarks on the various instruments for weighing gold coin. — They will have due attention paid to them in turn with the rest of our correspondents.

The poem on Braxton Grove — the verses from Stourbridge — the Friendly Guardian, addressed to the fair sex — Alphenor — and an Epitaph on a faithful Servant, are received, and under consideration.

The line to the memory of the late Dr. Hawkesworth will appear with greater propriety in the Poets Corner in a newspaper — sed nihil mortuum nisi bonum.

We should rejoice if we were able to serve our Malton friend, but really cannot.

We are ready to insert any vindication of the late Mr. Mallet's literary reputation, that is written with argument and temper; and shall be obliged to a Detector of Calumny for a letter on the particulars which he mentioned in his last: in which he may do ample justice to his friend and the remarker.